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ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Italy Plans on African Trade

Austria-Hungary Feel Safer

U. S. Army Flies Mail Again

Helen Keller Teaches Teacher

Insull Sails Unfriendly Sea

Blighted Chestnuts Survive

PREMIER BENITO MUSSOLINI arouses the enthusiasm of Italy and the displeasure of several European powers by his plan to give his nation "the primacy of the world." Addressing 5000 Fascist chiefs in Rome, he outlines a 60-year program which sees Italy, as geographically nearest, taking the lead in civilizing Africa. His plan is not for territorial, but for cultural, political and economic expansion. His sharp references to France and friendly references to Germany, following signing of an unexpected political, as well as commercial, pact with Austria and Hungary, raise a marked coolness in British, French and other capitals—A nation's ambitions arouse more world enthusiasm if voiced in whispers instead of shouts.

¶ Vienna sees the three-power agreement signed at Rome as consolidating Austria's independence and pushing the Danubian countries into livelier trade relations. Budapest feels that Hungarian independence also is strengthened. Both capitals are aware that the agreement is additional warning to Berlin that absorption of either by Germany will be resisted; but with that point understood, both Austria and Hungary want cordial political and economic relations with Berlin—We must be free, they say in effect; but we want to be friends.

¶ U. S. Army aviators resume carrying the air mail after being grounded for a week by a presidential order. Planes leave key cities on schedule and cover main routes totaling about one-fourth of the full air-mail system. Army officers, cheerful, resume the duties imposed on them, but with an ear cocked on Washington, now declare their service will be only temporary. "Our running the mails leaves the nation without an air force," one says—"And we're army men, of course; not postmen," which seems to settle it.

¶ Washington sees air experts force drastic changes in the air-mail bill. "Eventually, I think we may not land at all on coast-to-coast trips," testifies Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. "It will soon be possible to run a 12-to-15-hour schedule," says Clarence D. Chamberlin. So the President calls his advisers and the air-mail bill may be revised away from the plan of a string of contractors passing the mail bag across the continent—Modern methods make ancient history out of what looked like fair play.

¶ Scotland's Ross-Shire mountains give retreat to Helen Keller while she teaches her life-long teacher, Mrs. Anne Sullivan Macy, to read Braille. Mrs. Macy's own sight is severely impaired and Braille has developed far from the primitive system the teacher taught the little girl long years ago. The two are happy in their earnest work, as they can "feel" the towering peaks round about them. Mrs. Macy literally brought the world to Helen Keller. Now Miss Keller rejoices in sharing vast secrets, and vast hopes—"I believe Mrs. Macy can and will see again."

¶ Mafeking, South Africa, says good-by to Prince George after enthusiastic reception and entertainment. The youngest son of King George completes 4000 miles by rail and 2500 by motor as he leaves for Rhodesia. His tour has helped to overcome racial division in the South African Union. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's recent visit to Puerto Rico shows how these unofficial but impressive contacts are welcomed. Mrs. Roosevelt saw many places and institutions—But her San Juan secretary mails regrets to 500 sincere invitations that couldn't be accepted.

¶ Greece permits Samuel Insull and his wife to sail out of its waters on the sluggish steamer Maiotis. The refugee magnate, afraid of Chicago justice, hires the tramp boat which has no known destination. A landing may be attempted on the storming Mediterranean or Persian Gulf. Britain's influence will be thrown to the aid of the American authorities. Greece may or may not appreciate what Mr. Insull has done—Demosthenes himself couldn't have brought that country more eloquently to world attention.

¶ New England's chestnut trees may come back to their one-time glory. Such is the promise made by Prof. Walter H. Snell of Brown University. Working with the federal bureau of plant pathology, he finds that from the stumps of the trees which succumbed to the blight of the past two decades shoots are springing which develop an increasing blight resistance. Work is being done to aid immunization. The village smithy may be gone forever—But it will be a grateful New England which sees the spreading chestnut tree shading again the spot where it stood.

World Primacy In Sixty Years Goal of Italy

Long-Range Plan Sees Expansion in Asia and Africa

Warning to Powers

New Pact Held to Commit Duce to Alliance With Revisionist Group

Italy at the moment holds the spotlight in European political affairs. Signor Benito Mussolini outlines a 60-year program for "natural," not "territorial," expansion beyond the Mediterranean—"historical objectives" east and south into Asia and Africa. He also sketches Italy's plans for internal reconstruction, its foreign policy and its views on enforcing the peace of Europe.

Two days ago a three-power pact was signed in Rome giving Italy a dominant place in directing the economic and political destinies of those countries. French opinion toward the pact expresses hopes that the Little Entente may eventually fit into the picture of economic coöperation among Danubian countries envisaged as an extension of Italy's accord with Austria and Hungary.

The feeling in Vienna is that the three-power pact represents a definite step toward strengthening Austrian independence.

Both Austria and Hungary, however, are regarded as not unfriendly toward Germany, hopeful that Germany may eventually participate in the economic advantages anticipated from a general Danubian trade accord.

Duce Denies Territorial Conquest Aims—Backs Arms Equality for Berlin

ROME, March 19 (AP)—Signor Mussolini foresees an era of Italian expansion extending steadily despite all obstacles into Asia and Africa. The expansion, Il Duce told 5000 cheering Fascists gathered yesterday for the quinquennial assembly of Italian leaders, is to be part of a vast 60-year program.

The audience, gathered in the Rome Opera House one week before the five-year elections, sat in rapt attention. It included virtually all of Italy's noted men, including Senator Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor; the Cabinet, provincial prefects and other officials.

"In this age of plans," he said, "I want to lay before you a plan, not for five years or 10 years—but for 60 years, carrying on to the twenty-first century, at which time Italy will have the primacy of the world."

"The historical objectives of Italy are two—Asia and Africa. The south and the east are the cardinal points

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Ickes Coördinates Boston Slum Work In Housing Program

An attacking party to carry battle to the slums has been formed.

In order to tie up individual groups of raiders in the cause of better housing a coordinating committee has been formed. This body will work in coöperation with the State Housing Board and the Boston City Planning Board.

The committee has been formed at the request of Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Federal Public Works Administrator, and Mr. Robert D. Kohn, Federal Director of Housing, it was announced Saturday by Mr. John Ilder, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Housing Association.

Members of the committee are Dean William Emerson of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, chairman; Pierpont L. Stackpole, vice-chairman; George L. Batchelor of Harvard Law School; Mrs. Addison C. Burnham; Roy M. Cushman of the Boston Council of Social Agencies; Ernst Herman; Ross Tucker of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Mrs. Henry D. Tudor; Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Eva Whiting White.

In order that it may promptly present a program for Boston to the Federal authorities the committee asks that all those who are working on projects submit them before April 5. These projects may be submitted at the office of the chairman, Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street; State Housing Board in the Statler Office Building, or at the City Planning Board in City Hall.

Defiant Moroccan Tribesmen End War

RABAT, Morocco, March 19 (AP)—Pacification of Morocco finally has been accomplished, authorities announced today, after more than 25 years of desert warfare.

On Feb. 24, France's Foreign Legion and two desert armies began a campaign to wipe out all remaining dissidence in the western half of the lower Atlas Mountains. In that region, 200,000 native tribesmen held 4000 square miles.

There were a number of sharp clashes of guerrilla warfare in which an unknown number of French soldiers were slain, but today authorities said the last of the defiant tribesmen had laid down arms.

Air-Mail Bill Is Revamped As Result of Stories Told Senate Hearing by Fliers

Gagging of Bidders' Right to Sue Expected to Go and Other Changes Seen When Roosevelt Has His Air Advisers to Conference

By Richard L. Strout

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 19—A big silvered monoplane took off from Los Angeles last month in the mists of early morning.

The pilot gained altitude for the peaks of the Sierra Madre Mountains and picked out the pass between the craggy summits that every mail pilot in America knows or has heard about.

Once through the pass, the plane swooped for its trip across the continent, with twin Wright whirlwind motors roaring in a deep full-throated diapason that brought grim smiles to the pilots' faces.

"We're going to bust the record, Bill," said one pilot to another.

And that was the start of the extraordinary trip of the new Douglas transport monoplane, that averaged 211 miles an hour in elapsed time for 2609 miles, Los Angeles to Newark; that set an all-time record for transports of 13 hours, 4 minutes and 20 seconds, and that finally made rubbish of certain sections in a certain air-mail bill pending in Congress.

It seems a long way from that dot of shining metal whirling across a continent to a Cabinet meeting at the White House, but careful observers here feel there has been a direct connection between the two. Yesterday President Roosevelt called to the Executive Mansion his advisers in the present air-mail controversy. Senator Kenneth McKellar (D.) of Tennessee, chairman of the Post Office Committee; Senator Hugo L. Black (D.) of Alabama, chairman of a special investigating committee; Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, majority leader; Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, and others were present.

The meeting was held just prior to resumption of air-mail handling by the Army after a week's quiet. It is understood that drastic changes in the air-mail bill were agreed to at the White House. Some of the discussion undoubtedly dealt with the effort of the pending bill to set up a system of small, competitive and independent air lines strung across the continent, to carry the mails.

This is one of the most controversial sections of the bill, though one that has roused little discussion from the public. If there is one thing which most aviators believe, it is that the time has come for transcontinental air services. The big

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Fogg Museum Plots 2000 Digging Spots For Archaeologists

Harvard Expedition Finds Rich Territory in Yugoslavia

The richest archeological area known, containing the key to the prehistoric and classical civilizations of Europe, was announced as discovered by the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University today through Dr. Vladimir J. Fewkes, leader of the expedition.

The area lies just south of the Danube River in Yugoslavia. Here the expedition sought to find perhaps one or two sites which might enable the men to trace routes by which culture and civilization spread in Europe since the Stone Age. Instead they have plotted and photographed some 2000 likely digging points.

A major find was confirmation of a Roman military road which was known to have existed according to literature but which had never been located. Along this road were a large number of Roman forts erected by Trajan, apparently for the purpose of facilitating the campaigns against the Dacians. For 150 years after their building, ten legions were stationed in them, forming a chain of armed troops extending from Bavaria to the Black Sea.

In Macedonia, a most significant discovery, according to Mr. Robert W. Ehrich, associate director, was the uncovering of a habitation mound of the Neolithic period, which preceded the Stone Age, containing fragments of painted pottery indicating cultural affiliations with the region of the Ægean coast. "This would seem to be the most northern extension of this culture yet known, and may help to determine the routes by which later civilizations were to spread."

Perhaps the most interesting events connected with such a sur-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Nanking and Canton Agreement Sought

CANTON, China, March 19 (AP)—The exchange rate has fallen alarmingly as a result of political rumors about the attempts of the Nanking and Canton Governments to reach an agreement.

General Chiang Kai-shek, Nanking leader, is demanding abolition of all of Canton's governing committees and councils, establishment of a military council consisting largely of his own nominees, appointment of an acceptable Provincial Governor instead of the present committee, and absorption of Canton's recently improved air force by Nanking.

Since the 1931 revolt, Canton has been virtually autonomous. Gen. Chan Chai-tong, Canton general, is expected to agree to the terms, especially as Nanking recently bought the loyalty of Kwangsi Province. Other leaders agreed recently to abolish Canton's national offices.

Boy Scouts From China At Mobile on World Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—Eighteen members of a troop of Chinese National Far Eastern Boy Scouts, preparing to leave the United States for China soon, are visiting in Mobile.

The group, led by Lieut. Wong Chang, left China two years ago, via Canton, through Soviet Russia, Europe and to the United States. From Mobile the Scouts will go to Seattle, Wash., sailing from there in April, for their homes in China.

Ax Hangs by Hair Over City Workers In Economy Drive

Boston Mayor Warns Action Rather Than Words Is Immediate Need

An ominous rumbling, possibly presaging an unprecedented reduction in Boston's municipal pay roll sounded from Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield's office today.

Speaking over station WNAC, the Mayor told city employees that for four years they have been enjoying prosperity during depression, and that through lower living costs and stable wages they have received a 20 per cent pay rise. In almost as many words he told the 21,000 city employees they were lucky to have jobs.

The Mayor's warning to employees came when he said "it is futile to attempt any program of economy in the city government while ignoring the imperative need of reducing the cost of the municipal pay roll." This he rated at $38,000,000 annually, representing almost half the government's cost.

"There is always a great temptation to be liberal with public money on the municipal pay roll," the Mayor said, "but the time has come when interests of the public who pay the bills must be considered. The city government cannot afford to keep a single unnecessary employee on the pay roll nor to continue rates of compensation at pre-depression heights."

The speech had all the earmarks of a prognostication of impending action. It was stated this morning that Mayor Mansfield was closeted with city department heads, considering the budget. It seems to forewarn city employees to be prepared for the ax in the nature of pay cuts, staggering of present workers, or wholesale discharges, it was pointed out.

The Mayor gave notice that he would be a man of action for economy, saying: "Mere lip service to economy which is not followed by actual performance will not appease a public which is being called upon to pay more taxes than it can afford and more than is necessary. The policies as to municipal pay roll that were promised but not performed by the city administration must be put into actual effect."

Countering the argument that municipal pay roll reductions mean lower buying power, the Mayor said the money to pay these wages comes from the public, to whom it means just as much in buying power.

"Moreover," he said, "a reduction amounting to no more than the decrease in living costs would leave intact the purchasing power which the public employee had in the days of prosperity. If anything less than this is done, public employees will be permitted to profit from the distress of others.

"It seems inevitable that failure to reduce cost of government will postpone a return to better times; will reduce community purchasing power, and will increase the number of persons without employment, business failures and mortgage foreclosures."

Prince George on Last Lap Of Tour of South Africa

MAFEKING, S. Af., March 19 (AP)—Prince George, youngest son of King George, departed today on a visit to Rhodesia, completing a tour of South Africa described in political circles as helping remove racial division in the Union of South Africa.

In the six weeks since his arrival at Cape Town the Prince has traveled 4000 miles by rail and another 2500 by motor car.

Unified Police Near Sidetrack Of Commission

Legislators Seek Way Out to Stall Off Public Sentiment

Amendment Offered

Seeks Protection of Strikers Against State Troopers From Other Areas

How the Massachusetts Legislature might escape the dangerous task of deciding for or against the police unification bill at this time was revealed at the State House today in a harmless appearing little petition for an investigation.

Representative Terrence J. Lomax Jr. of Fall River today asked the House Rules Committee to admit into the present session a resolution for the appointment of a special commission to study existing police systems in the State and recommend their own plan. He said this was a feasible move, owing to the confusion over the various plans for unification.

Such a recourse might supply some of the legislators with a way out, if they are seeking it. It would enable them to stall off public opinion and make their decision, perhaps, when public pressure was not so great.

Goes to Committee

The House of Representatives today voted to accept the Senate order whereby the police bill will be referred to the committee on rules. Thus the first official act of the legislature was to delay the measure, which the general court in joint convention had voted to refer directly to the joint commission on the judiciary. Now the rules committee will decide the matter of reference.

Massachusetts Labor has drawn an amendment to the police coördination bill to guarantee against use of the proposed police force to protect strike breakers and oppose strikers, labor leaders said today. If this amendment should be enacted, the power that the state police now possess to interfere in an industrial conflict would be diminished.

The much mooted position of labor in regard to the measure was clarified by Mr. Robert J. Watt, executive secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation. It is substantially as follows:

Labor Not to Crusade

Labor will not crusade for or against the plan, since it has taken no action as a body on this issue. It, in general, feels favorably toward unifying existing forces against abuses of any sort, but regrets and suspects the circumstances that have placed at the head of the Citizens' Committee for Public Safety men and women which he claimed have been signally active in opposing unification of national forces against child labor and other abuses.

Apart from this reservation, it supports as individuals the conception of a unified police. Finally, Labor's leaders are determined to guard against use of the proposed police to the detriment of Labor.

Despite the attack of Mr. George A. McLaughlin, counsel for the Massachusetts Police Association, and the reservations of Labor, Mr. Roger Cutler of the citizens' committee, still hopes to obtain the united support of both the police and Labor. In an address last night he said concessions would be urged to assure Labor that the proposed police could in no way interfere with the workers' right to strike, unless requested by the local authorities.

Mr. McLaughlin, asserting that he represented 5000 Massachusetts policemen, charged that the unification plan is militaristic, that it would give the commissioner unlimited power to send troopers to protect strike breakers.

Students Sign Away Their Heads Don't Believe It? Ask in Akron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Signing away their lives by vowing to decapitate themselves, over 150 students and faculty members of Akron University were caught recently in a petition exposé, originated by editors of The Buchtelite, the college paper.

Only one person of the 160 approached to sign the apparently harmless-looking routine typed document recognized that he was being asked to sign his own dispatch, and even he didn't understand what it was all about.

Five members of the faculty, the president of the Student Council, student heads of the dramatic and theatrical groups, the ranking student officer of the R. O. T. C., the head cheer leader and leader of the disarmament group, all fell easily and unsuspectingly into the trap.

"We wished to prove how futile are college petitions and how gullible are the students who sign them," said Mr. Vincent H. Johnson, editor of The Buchtelite. "We contended that the students who signed were about as ignorant of what they were signing as immigrants at Ellis Isle making crude crosses for signatures."

"The whole thing was carried out within a five-hour period. Reporters were sent out through the college library to various members of the faculty and to classrooms, with instructions to return to the Buchtelite office with their list of signatures in time to make a 4:30 deadline."

The petition read thus: "We, the undersigned, believe that the birthday of our president, Hezzleton E. Simmons, should be celebrated as a holiday. We believe Feb. 27 should be declared a holiday.

"President Simmons has been an earnest and sincere worker during the year that he has been head of Akron University. He has spared no energy in making this a most successful year. He has directed all his thoughts, all his activities and all his resources, in making conditions at the university, ideal. In order to show our appreciation to President Simmons we, as students and faculty of the university, hereby petition that this date of Feb. 27 be declared a holiday for all students and faculty and members who attend the day sessions. We do resolve that this day be spent in merry-making and leisure at which time each one of us will decapitate himself with extreme joy, thereby showing his appreciation to the fullest extent for the efforts of President Simmons who has worked so splendidly in our behalf.

"If our petition proves successful, plans will be made for festivals of the day. We believe that a birthday ball will be a fitting climax for such an occasion. Therefore we include in this petition, a petition for the students to make preparations for a birthday ball held in honor of President Simmons."

Contenders in Motor Dispute

Both Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Company Union vs. Organized Labor

Left—Alvan Macauley, President of Packard Company, Chairman of Employers' Group; William Green, President American Federation of Labor.

Laws to Disarm Gangsters Urged by Attorney-General

Possession of Machine Gun or Sawed-Off Shotgun Sought to Be Made Prima Facie Evidence of Guilt, and So Punishable

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 19—The big drive to disarm the criminal started today in the Senate.

Appearing before a special subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, and Joseph T. Keenan, head of the antikidnaping section of the Department of Justice, recommended drastic anti-machine gun legislation and bills that would stop the supply of arms from getting into possession of gangsters.

Drastic as the bills were, they were not drastic enough for the committee. Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D.) of Arizona, chairman, proposed changes for tightening up regulations, and Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, another member of the committee, expressed approval. The temper of the group of representative senators and spokesmen for the Government's war on crime seemed to be that the time had come for quick, uncompromising action that would strike at the very heart of armed crime in the United States.

"I believe the mere possession by a private party of a machine gun or a sawed-off shotgun should be prima facie evidence of illegal purposes and should be punished immediately," said Senator Ashurst.

The proposed bills would not go to this length, but would require that every owner of such weapons should carry a fingerprinted license that would record ownership, and require notation for each transfer of the weapon between individuals.

The conference today was a preliminary step in molding the policy of the Government in dealing with interstate crimes, and Mr. Cummings presented a number of tentative proposals which would broaden federal authority for intervening in certain offenses. As justice department officials tested out the attitude of the senators they found full sympathy and an evident desire to go further than the preliminary conservative proposals laid before the committee. Again and again the names of notorious gangs and gangsters were mentioned by the committee or witnesses to illustrate the kind of legislative revamping that is required if the Federal Government is to be permitted to throw the force of its efficient and non-political anti-crime shock troops into situations where local authorities are unable or unwilling to cope with the emergency.

Two of the proposed laws, for example, would have brought the notorious outlaw, John Dillinger, and his gang within the custody of the Federal Government, from which Mr. Cummings declared he never would have escaped—as he did even when confined in a local jail in Indiana.

The offenses he committed were not under the authority of the Federal Government as the laws are written at present, so the federal agents had to pass him over to local authorities. The federal agents "get their man"—but then too often have to surrender him to incapable lesser officials, Mr. Cummings implied; or else they are called into a crime after the trail has grown cold—as in kidnaping cases.

"Is there a kind of underworld association of crime?" asked Senator Borah at one point.

"There are different gangs with scouts, and diplomatic relations with other gangs," said Mr. Cummings. "There are more people under arms in the underworld today," he added, "than in the army and navy of the United States."

Insull Sails Again From Greek Waters For 'Unknown' Port

ATHENS, March 19 (AP)—Samuel Insull, the runaway from American justice, sailed slowly out of Greek territorial waters today on the sluggish little freighter Maiotis, bound for unknown asylum. Some said he was on the way to Abyssinia.

When the Maiotis returned to Piræus late Saturday, it was considered possible he might soon be in the hands of American authorities. But after only a comparatively short stay, he was permitted to depart.

What United States authorities will do next remains obscure. Dispatches from Port Said stated port authorities had received orders from the Egyptian Government not to permit Insull to land. This would not be necessary, however, if he plans to continue to Abyssinia.

In 1928 Italy and Abyssinia signed a treaty of friendship and arbitration, and a further agreement whereby Abyssinia was granted a free zone at the port of Assab in Eritrea.

Meteor Pays Alberta Bright but Brief Call

EDMONTON, Alta., March 19 (AP)—Flashing its brilliant, greenish light over scores of square miles, a huge meteor burned a pathway to the earth last night, and today its remains were being sought in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

It illuminated the sky at Saskatoon to far outshine the Municipal Airport's beacon. It was viewed from Calgary and a score of places in between. But it was believed to have exploded and disappeared in dust somewhere about 100 miles southeast of here where houses were reported rocked by the explosion.

There was little hope of finding any of the particles from the meteor. Residents of cities in Montana, including Helena, Great Falls and Alahambra, also reported the meteor.

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Things Present

On Mondays you will find the Intimate Message from Washington, a letter in which a staff correspondent appraises the passing show in what is perhaps today's greatest news center. Editorial page.

If memory doesn't make you stop a dozen times as you read "The Kitchen Stove," then we miss our guess. Home Forum page.

Another Parable of Safed the Sage graces the inside back page.

Full directions on how to copy pictures from newspapers will be found on the Children's Page. All you need is a candle.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Home Building and Gardening Page, Progress in Education Page, and another layout of Monitor Camera Club pictures.

Labor's Stand Tests Strength Of New Deal

Nation Waits Decision of Motor Managers in Secret Session

Strike Plans Formed

Sudden Move by Employees on Rail Lines Presents Another Big Issue

The New Deal is today facing two of its most critical tests with major skirmishes on the automobile and railway fronts.

Code controversies fall into the background as the clash stiffens between the employers' support of company unions against the A. F. of L. demand for recognition in the now open-shop automobile industry. Union leaders at Detroit have plans ready for a strike this week, if peace plans fail.

The railway dispute centers on the question of continuance of a wage reduction or return to the former scale. Both sides are standing firm. New York is the site of the automobile managers' conference, meeting in secret session on the question of governmental supervised elections, while the railway controversy continues at Washington.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 19—The issue between the automobile industry and unionism was sharply drawn today as representatives of the entire industry, save Mr. Henry Ford, met in secret session here to consider the strike threat of its labor.

With Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's plan before them for an impartial board of review to pass on the disputed questions, Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chief of General Motors Corporation; Mr. Walter P. Chrysler, head of the Chrysler Company, and the 11 other members of the board of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, who constitute the automobile code authority, sat behind closed doors at the headquarters of the organization at 366 Madison Avenue today deliberating on an issue that affects 250,000 workers.

The conference, which began early today, showed no signs of termination when this was written this afternoon, and the indications were that even when the meeting ended, whatever determination the board members arrive at on the question of recognizing the American Federation of Labor—if they do arrive at any—will probably be forwarded directly to General Johnson in Washington, and any announcement to the press will be made through him, an official of the Chamber of Commerce told a correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor.

Reminded that General Johnson was in New York City, where he was reported to be keeping a sharp eye on the deliberations of the automobile manufacturers, the official remarked:

"General Johnson is not in the meeting, and all we know about his whereabouts today is what we read in the newspapers."

Mr. Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor and Labor aide to the National Recovery Administration, is another interested member of the Washington Administration who is reported to be in this city and keeping close watch on the outcome of the conference.

Union Strategists Ready For Strikes in Detroit If Peace Moves Fail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., March 19—While leaders of the automobile industry are gathered in New York today to discuss union demands, labor chiefs here are giving out minute instructions to be followed "in each of the cities where a strike may take place."

All locals of the Automobile Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have been notified by the organizer, Mr. William Collins, that "work shall be suspended next Wednesday morning at 9, and the suspension shall be continued until such a time as the Government shall enforce the law."

This means that the A. F. of L. expects Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and NRA to compel automobile manufacturers to recognize it as a collective bargaining agency.

The conference in New York was called by General Johnson after the hearing before the National Labor Board in Washington had collapsed and the A. F. of L. had issued its strike ultimatum. It is expected to give answers to two proposals suggested by the NRA chief:

1. Elections in all plants to determine relative strength of A. F. of L. and company unions.

2. Establishment of an impartial grievance board in Detroit to referee the struggle between employers and the federation to organize the workers.

Industry's Side Given

Spokesmen for the manufacturers declare they are not convinced that the great majority of employees in their automotive industry want the A. F. of L. to act for them. This thought was voiced by Mr. John L. Lovett of the Michigan Manufacturers' Association, who is said to speak the sentiment of the motorcar makers.

"If this strike is called," he declared in a radio address, "it will not be solely to help the workmen get anything they want, but will be to

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Roosevelt Plans Recovery Spur By Direct Loans to Trade From Regional Credit Banks

Other Means of Tapping Financial Reservoirs Having Failed, Government Is Stepping In to Try to Clear Channels for Industry

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 19—The great silver debate, and the possibility of medium term direct loans to industry, today concentrated capital attention as the army started to fly the air mail again and the labor situation continued to be acute.

* * *

Loans: President Roosevelt was ready to start on its way one of the most tangible recent recovery spurs. He held a long conference with Mr. Eugene R. Black, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and with him put the finishing touches on an Executive recommendation, covering a bill, for a system of regional banks to furnish five-year loans direct to industry.

Under this proposal, the banks would aim more cautiously at the same objective envisaged by Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, for direct lending. The latter's project, it is believed, will be split in Congress, the non-controversial elements retained and those portions which seem to duplicate the new power asked for regional credit banks will be jettisoned.

In each of the Federal Reserve's regional headquarters a bank for loans to industry will be established, having power also to set up other branches. Thus a broad network over the country will be laid down, as a major channel for new credit to push industrial expansion along.

More important, the plan as well as Chairman Jones's less favored measure, will serve to set capital moving from established commercial banks, it is hoped. All means of persuasion having failed to move the vast reservoirs of bank reserves, it is now hoped to channel a few outlets. The regional banks, both directly and even more so indirectly, are expected to serve this purpose.

* * *

Silver: Congress and the Administration were still not entirely in accord over the ticklish question of further aid for silver. Just before a full dress debate on the Dies and Feisinger bills to improve silver's value began in the House, coupled with unlimited remarks on the same subject in the Senate, Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, announced that Prof. James Harvey Rogers, Yale monetary expert, was to be sent to China to study currency problems in the largest silver-using area.

The announcement was of dual importance. First, it sends to the ends of the earth the expert who, with Prof. George F. Warren, was considered chief agent in President Roosevelt's monetary experiment. Second, it is in appearance an attempt to please and placate silver interests, whose appetites have only been whetted by such boons, as they have hitherto received. Immediate restiveness in the rank and file of Congress was the only apparent result.

However, Speaker Henry T. Rainey, after a conference with the White House, announced that only the Dies bill would be voted on at present. This provides for payment in silver by foreign purchases for such American agricultural products as they may absorb. The plan applies to farm exports what was previously extended to war debt payments.

But the Fiesinger measure was to order purchase of 1,500,000,000 ounces of silver until commodity prices reach the 1929 level. It was a sweeping bill, extending virtually to remonetization of the white metal. Before this decisive step is taken the Administration announces that it wishes the completion of Professor Rogers' survey. Which would be a long time.

Meanwhile the temporary cessation of violent currency experimentation seems to be implied. Indeed, monetary maneuvers have been out of the picture since devaluation in January, and there was no tangible hint that any resumption of "tinkering with the currency" is in prospect.

Labor's Stand Tests Strength of New Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

force them into the union against their wishes.

"What does the outside union want? Not wages, not hours. It wants dues-paying members, to keep its union officials secure in their jobs as professional Labor leaders. The only way it can get members is to force the industry to recognise it as the spokesman for all employees."

Mr. Lovett's broadcast, which was nation-wide, and said by the A. F. of L. to have been sponsored by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, was taken by observers to reveal an intention of appealing to the public rather than make any concessions to organised labor. The argument is made that masses, following the New Deal leadership, would regard any labor tie-up now as disastrous.

Champion Open Shop

This sentiment is solid in Detroit, according to spokesmen for the Detroit Chamber of Commerce.

"No industry in the United States is more interested in and has spent more millions for recovery than the automobile industry," Mr. Lovett said. "No industry is making a greater contribution to recovery, or coöperating more completely with the President by increasing employment, shortening hours, raising wages, and complying with all the requirements of NRA."

Motor and Rail Issues Affect Major Policies In Other Main Lines

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 19—The Federal Government today anxiously awaited developments along the labor front as the multiplication of tension points reflected organised labor's preparations for the first real test of its powers on a national scale under the New Deal.

Although NRA officials still were confident that a major national labor crisis could be avoided there was no question that the defiance of their employers by both railroad and automobile industry workers was having a disturbing effect in other industries where little is needed to touch off strikes. One example, it is feared, would be enough to start a tidal wave which would sweep across country with disastrous effect on recovery advance.

The railway wage rate situation became acute here this morning as employers served notice on labor that they must either accept President Roosevelt's six month truce proposal or the roads would insist on a 15 per cent cut in the basic wage rate to go into effect July 1. Since the union leaders yesterday demanded restoration of the 10 per cent temporary reduction now in effect, a virtual impasse was reached. The conference was adjourned indefinitely with no prospect of solution in sight.

Close Watch on Situation

In New York, where Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson was keeping a close eye on developments, the general staff of the great automobile industry was deliberating on whether to risk the paralyzing of its production in a show-down with the American Federation of Labor or submit to the NRA's compromise proposal of a government supervised election.

In the meantime, reports from Cleveland, Ohio, said that local industry was sitting on a powder keg of labor unrest, while the NRA's right to supervise an election in the Budd plant in Philadelphia was bitterly contested, not by the employer this time, but by A. F. of L. leaders themselves. General Johnson's name was jeered at a labor meeting and pickets were ordered around the polling place.

Another sore spot which it is believed would almost certainly break out into strikes if either automobiles or railroads set the example is the steel industry, which has been in a chronic state of labor unrest since the inception of the NRA.

Test Seems Inevitable

Today's critical situation is looked upon here as at least a warning of the inevitable showdown between labor and industry over interpretation of the collective bargaining rights of the Recovery Act. Whether that major test will commence on Wednesday with strikes throughout most of the automobile industry, or whether it will be postponed for another six months or a year, it must come sooner or later, in the opinion of qualified observers here.

The Administration is hoping to avoid actual strikes and violence through the "trial by ballot" which they propose as a compromise in each instance. But indications to date are that both sides are suspicious of this device and seeking to avoid it in order to prevent possible prejudice to their cause from an adverse result. So long as there is no impartial election union labor can claim a majority membership in a plant with the same appearance of truth as the employer can claim in his company-organized union.

The railway conference here adjourned shortly after Mr. W. F. Thiehoff, chairman of the managers' conference, informed the union leaders meeting with them that if they refused "to coöperate with the President of the United States in order to aid in effecting a national recovery during 1934" the railroads would have to withdraw their compromise offer, which was suggested originally by Mr. Roosevelt.

"This will leave before us for consideration only our notice of a 15 per cent reduction in basic rates of pay to become effective on July 1, 1934," he said.

Now If She Will Be a Wise Mother Hubbard—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local standard.

Mountain States
Colorado

DENVER—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States
California

EUREKA—Wednesdays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc-238m.
LONG BEACH—Daily except Sundays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 8:45-9:00 p. m.; Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; Tuesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m.; Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., KFOX, 1280kc-340m.
LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc-317m.
LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperation with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFI, 640kc-469m.
SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," coöperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KFSD, 600kc-500m.
SAN FRANCISCO—Daily except Sunday, 8:00-8:15 a. m.; Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KYA, 1230kc-244m.
SANTA BARBARA—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., KDB, 1500kc-217m.

Nevada

RENO—Every Friday, 8:00-8:15 p. m., KOH, 1280kc-217m.

Oregon

PORTLAND—First Sunday, third and second Thursdays of each month, 8:30-8:45 and 9:45-10:00 p. m., respectively, KEX, 1180kc-254m. Third, fourth and fifth Tuesdays of each month, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc-231m.

Washington

TACOMA—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., KMO, 1330kc-225m.

Territories
Hawaii

HONOLULU — Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian
British Columbia

CHILLIWACK—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., CHWK, 780kc-348m.
VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Foreign
New Zealand

AUCKLAND—Last Tuesday of each month, 7:45 p. m., 1ZB, 1420kc-207m.

Strike Votes Darken Cleveland Horizon

CLEVELAND, March 19 (AP)—Five hundred employees of the Sherwin-Williams Company, paint and varnish manufacturer, were called on strike today over demands for a wage increase.

Employees of two other concerns, the Addressograph-Multigraph Company and the Cleveland Twist Drill Company, will meet tonight to discuss grievances and consider means of gaining wage adjustments. Results of a strike vote taken recently at the plant of the Fisher Body Company were withheld until Wednesday pending further deliberations. Union recognition is being asked. Employees of the Industrial Rayon Company have chosen a committee of 10 to call on company officials, but did not disclose their demands.

Boston Air Mail Resumes Service Under Sharp Cuts

Army air-mail planes roared once more into and out of Boston today as the Government resumed its air-mail service after a nine-day period of investigation on routes and equipment with all planes grounded.

Postmaster William E. Hurley announces that under the new schedule there will be only one air-mail trip from Boston, leaving at 1:00 p. m. arriving at Hartford at 2:15 p. m. and New York via the Newark airport at 3:15 p. m.

Mail for this trip will close at 12:05 p. m. at the general post office and the south postal annex.

Service from New York to Boston likewise will be limited to one trip daily. This plane will leave the Newark airport at 8 a. m. arriving in Boston at 9:45 a. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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New D. A. R. Head Sets Own Course In Peace Moves

Takes Middle Ground, Mrs. Magna Says, in Order to Escape Perils

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 19—In reply to critics who charge her with tempering militaristic policies of her predecessors, Mrs. Russell W. Magna of Holyoke, Mass., president of the Daughters of the American Revolution, today announced that the course she steers is a middle one.

"During my administration I have tried to steer a clear course to avoid on the one hand the Scylla of visionary enthusiasts, who believe that all is necessary to insure peace is to disarm, and that the United States, without any guarantees from other nations, should cease to prepare even for defense, as well as the professional pacifists, who, perhaps for reasons best known to themselves, advocate the reduction of protection to the zero point.

"On the other hand," Mrs. Magna added, "I have tried to steer clear of the Charybdis of militarists, who inspired by motives of self-interest and greed, on every possible occasion beat the tom-toms and call to arms."

About to complete the second year of her three-year term, Mrs. Magna has taken several steps away from the position of her immediate predecessors, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, in whose administration Mrs. William Sherman Walker's national defense committee was of prime importance. After accepting Mrs. Walker's resignation, one of Mrs. Magna's first moves was to withdraw her organization from the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, made up of patriotic groups which meet here each January to formulate big navy anti-Soviet and water-tight immigration policies.

Without mentioning the conference by name, Mrs. Magna said in her statement today:

"I have consistently refused, and shall continue to refuse, by any act of mine to permit the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to become a component part of any superorganization, no matter how laudable its avowed purposes.

"Through bitter experience we have learned that the power and influence of our organization is fully appreciated by certain individuals seeking to disseminate certain propaganda under the guise of patriotism. Those highly paid agents, who for their own ends seek to use patriotic societies for their own selfish purposes, find it easier to operate through superorganizations, manipulated by organizers, who earn a livelihood thereby."

Mrs. Magna estimated that 99.99 per cent of the D. A. R. membership supports her in this view.

Mrs. Magna's change of emphasis from "big navy" to an educational world along patriotic and historical lines she upholds by numerous citations from the act of Congress which established the society in 1896.

Western Electrical Instrument

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—Weston Electrical Instrument Company had net loss of $24,369 in 1933 compared with loss of $143,353 in 1932.

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Telephone or visit the nearest Liberty Mutual office listed below. A trained representative will give you all the details about insuring your car and will not annoy you with "high-pressure" selling. Or, send coupon below for facts about how you may safely reduce the cost of your car insurance.

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Boston	29.94	26.87	25.12
Buffalo	21.21	18.15	16.62
Chicago	23.23	25.33	23.25
Kansas City	19.59	22.61	17.97
Milwaukee	16.59	14.96	13.28
Minneapolis	21.85	18.56	16.82
New York City	41.61	43.54	38.06
Newark	21.24	19.70	17.48
Philadelphia	30.06	27.32	25.09
Rochester	15.36	13.90	12.90
St. Louis	24.76	22.73	20.39
St. Paul	21.05	18.34	16.92
Springfield	16.87	14.21	13.32
Washington	14.80	12.01	10.97
Worcester	20.90	18.34	15.37

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570 CONGRESS ST. PORTLAND, ME.

The Editor's Puzzle

275

~~To all intents and purposes~~ The Indians reverenced the cedar with ~~[illegible] all sorts of customs, rites and~~ ceremonies. They loved the ~~rising~~ to ~~like odor which fills the atmosphere about them with aromatic~~ fragrance

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

How your money can grow, safely

Your savings earn *interest from day of deposit* in this strong, 62 year old Mutual Savings Bank. Highest interest possible with safety. Hundreds of banking by mail accounts from all over the world.

The ease and advantages of banking by mail are clearly explained in interesting, new booklet, "Banking by Mail for Profit". Contains valuable information for every one who wants safety of principal combined with fair interest return. Booklet sent FREE on request. No obligation of any kind. Simply fill in and mail the coupon.

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Why a WOMAN NEEDS a Telephone

WOMAN'S world is bounded by the walls of her home. She is busy caring for children, cooking and cleaning. Only love for all the word "home" means to her relieves the day from drudgery.

Many step-saving ways in which a telephone can help the home-maker come readily to mind. In addition, she can talk to relatives and friends whom she is too busy to visit in person, and they can talk with her. Both physically and spiritually she needs such outside contacts, occasionally.

To be sure, she *can* get along without a telephone. Her forbears did. Likewise, they lugged water from a pump instead of having it piped into the house. Except for necessity, who would do that today?

Just compare what you get with what you pay for it, and you will discover that telephone service yields high values in usefulness, in protection, in convenience,—and at a surprisingly low cost.

Come in or call our Business Office today to ask about service. You can call us without charge from any Public Telephone.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Fogg Museum Plots 2000 Digging Spots For Archaeologists

(Continued from Page 1)

vey, lie in the methods by which sites are discovered. Often local place names lead to the location of early settlements and mounds, with schoolmasters and state gendarmes assisting in the digging.

But the assistance of plebeian populations is the more exciting. Fantastic stories concerning ancient coins or caches of gold, silver or bronze easily set a whole village prospecting and result oftentimes in important discoveries. The terrific bombardment in the World War on the Saloniki front in Macedonia also helped the archæologists, for shell explosions and trenches revealed to them deposits that otherwise might have been long concealed.

Often it was found that strategic positions which served as gun emplacements and staff headquarters were similarly used by the early Macedonians, the Roman legions, the armies of the Byzantine Empire, the soldiers of the Old Serbian kingdom, the Turks, the modern Serbians, and finally the troops of the World War. Successive fortifications throughout the centuries were often found on a single site.

In remote antiquity, southeastern Europe was the first recipient of cultural diffusion from the Near East and the Mid-East, and then transmitted the new traits to the rest of continental Europe. The central geographic position of Yugoslavia stands out as an important factor in this respect, and is fully substantiated by the finds of the expedition, dating back as far as 3000 to 2000 B.C.

Rich Territory

Eastward from the "Iron Gate" which forms a difficult barrier about 120 miles east of Belgrade, to the border of Bulgaria, constitutes the richest area, abounding in settlement remains, burial grounds, camps and forts. When the whole archæological picture is complete they will give a clear picture of culture diffusion dating through the Classical, Iron, Bronze, and Neolithic ages.

Trajan's road was found to continue eastward along the Danube throughout its length in this area. The remains of the Roman forts appear as a chain of mounds which cover massive foundations and collapsed superstructures of masonry. In many instances these are built upon prehistoric settlements. Roman influence under the Empire was particularly strong here and lasted for a considerable time.

Not only were some of the Emperors natives of what is now Yugoslavia, but large and important cities, connected by highways and protected by military outposts, are recorded in literature. Some of these cities, or rather their locations, have been tentatively identified, others are more positively known.

With the large amount of material collected and studied, and with new observations and notes made in the field, the cultural history of Yugoslavia is beginning to emerge. Generally speaking, Dr. Fewkes believes that there were two spheres of Neolithic civilization, a northern and southern, which may be defined as the drainage areas of the River Morava on the one hand, and in the south the River Vardar. Future expeditions will doubtless yield highly interesting facts, for, according to the expedition leaders, "the surface has scarcely been scratched."

Where Crossroads of European Culture Meet

Courtesy Fogg Art Museum

"Courtesy Fogg" Art Museum

From "Prehistoric Thessaly" by Hall and Thompson (The Christian Science Monitor)

Harvard Is Getting Back to Prehistoric

Top—View Uncovered by Harvard Archæologists of the Roman Road Which Formerly Connected the Northern Outposts of the Ancient Empire Along the Southern Bank of the Danube. Only the Cross-Section Has Been Uncovered by the Action of the River on Its Bank. Bottom—Photograph of Small Neolithic Figure Found in Macedonia, Together With a Drawing to Show the Type of Completed Statuette. The Clothespin-like Top Surmounting the Potato-Shaped Clay Torso Is the Stone Head Which Could Be Used for Other Figures if One Should Break.

Ping-Pong Table Tests Real Value Of Sodium Light

SALEM, Mass.—Ping-pong is being played here under the soft glow of sodium lights.

It is not to improve their game or add to the popularity of ping-pong that engineers of the Hygrade Sylvania Corporation have been paddling the small white balls over the table net, although they may do both in their efforts to prove that vapor lamps can be used for indoor purposes.

Although gaining favor for street lighting, sodium lamps up to now have been considered wholly impractical for household use.

"Keep your eye on the ball" is the ping-pong slogan. And there is a difference of opinion among engineers whether this is more possible under vapor lamps than under the ordinary filament lights. Under the deep amber light "you see better but not so much," the engineers find. In other words, shadows and color contrasts are almost eliminated. But the distinct flicker of the sodium lamps (there are 120 flickers to the second) tend to heighten the flash of moving objects.

Experiments will continue here until engineers are convinced that the acknowledged economies of sodium lighting can or cannot be used indoors. On the street, they provide twice the visibility of ordinary lamps at one-half the cost of operation.

Alabama Fire Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Col. Page S. Bunker, state forester, estimates that 30,819 Alabama citizens turned out to fight forest fires which he said burned over about 8 per cent of the 22,500,000 acres of forest land in the State in 1933. He placed the number of fires at 13,343, of which lightning caused 17, railroads 943, lumbering operations 252, brush burning and land clearing 2898, camp fires 1066, smokers 2694, incendiaries 3232 and miscellaneous 2241.

Harvard Men Tackle 42 Research Problems

Chimpanzees and cosmic rays were classed side by side today as the Harvard Corporation made public its list of subjects in which members of the Harvard faculty are planning research. Awards totaling $36,290 will be made to those listed.

The subjects of the 42 research problems include fossil insects, the modern department store, personality, choral music, frost, William James, the operation of buildings, and the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The awards are possible through funds established by the late William F. Milton and Joseph H. Clark "to encourage research and to promote the welfare of the human race."

Boston-Montreal Round Trip Daily By Faster Flying

Condor Planes to Be Used on Improved Service to New York

Direct air service to Montreal from Boston and faster service, shortening the time between Boston and New York City to one hour and a half—airport to airport—are both to be inaugurated on Wednesday, March 21.

The Montreal air service, an extension of the present service running to Burlington, Vt., operated jointly by the Boston & Maine and Central Vermont Railroads, links the Canadian city with the New England communities of Manchester and Concord, N. H., White River Junction, Montpelier - Barre and Burlington, Vt., all stops on the air line. A single round trip is planned daily at present between Boston and Montreal, with an additional one planned in the summer season.

The first Boston-bound trip leaves Montreal at St. Hubert airport, Montreal, at 8 a. m., reaching Boston airport at 11 a. m. The return trip leaves Boston at 3 p. m., arriving in Montreal at 6.15 p. m.

The improved Boston-New York City service will be inaugurated by the use of new, faster Condor twin-motored planes with higher speed, carrying 15 passengers, two pilots and a stewardess. These planes are soundproofed and will be used in but two of the five daily schedules between the two cities. Departures by the express service from Boston will be at 12:45 and 5:30 p. m.

The other three services using present equipment will leave Boston at 8 a. m., 2:45 and 6:45 p. m., with the usual stops at Hartford.

Eastbound, the express trips will leave Newark at 8:30 a. m., arriving in Boston at 10:01, and 3:30, arriving in Boston at 5:01 p. m. No rise in fares is contemplated for this new service.

Delaware Bridge Insured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 19—An all-risk insurance policy for $10,000,000 on the Delaware River Bridge here was approved March 16, by the Delaware River Joint Commission, to protect the federal government's loan for construction of a high-speed line across the bridge.

Court Rulings Show Trusts Protect, Even Against Self

Responsibility for Loss Cannot Be Eluded by Permissive Clause

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 19—A trust company cannot escape responsibility for losses incurred through its handling of the property of a client inexperienced in business by incorporating in the trust agreement a clause relieving it of liability, unless willful neglect or default is proved, according to a decision handed down by Supreme Court Justice Bernard L. Shientag here on Saturday.

Justice Shientag's decision, which was said to be the first of its kind, was handed down with an order directing the Irving Trust Company to account for its management of a fund entrusted to it by Mrs. Blanche R. Jothann, which slumped from $193,545 on Jan. 21, 1931, to $48,939 at the present time. The order also reformed the agreement between the Irving Trust Company and Mrs. Jothann, striking from it a clause declaring that "the trustee shall not be liable for any acts or things done, suffered or omitted in the exercise of good faith and without willful neglect or default."

Holding that the court should grant relief where "there is what has been graphically if not accurately termed 'constructive fraud,'" Justice Shientag, in his decision, ruled that Mrs. Jothann had had no opportunity to consult an attorney of her own for advice before signing the agreement and that the trust company's employee who handled the transaction represented both her and his employer.

He cited a decision by Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo in a case before the Court of Appeals which held that a trustee is held to "something stricter than the morals of the market place," and that the standard of behavior in such a case must be "not honesty alone but the punctilio of an honor the most sensitive."

School Transport Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—Utilizing funds from the Civil Works Administration, the State Department of Education has launched a state-wide survey of transportation systems in rural schools. The project will employ 397 women who will canvass more than 5000 transportation routes serving the State's more than 1100 consolidated schools.

Made Irrecoverable Must Remain So, Poet's Daughter Learns

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—Mrs. Fannie Coddington Browning, daughter-in-law of Robert Browning, the poet, was forbidden to spend her own fortune of $325,000 in a Supreme Court decision handed down Saturday in Mineola. It is in an irrevocable trust fund, which she herself created, the court decided, and she cannot get at a cent.

She established the fund on Feb. 7, 1931, but since then, the court action disclosed, she has changed her mode of living and old friendships have been repudiated.

Mrs. Browning, who is 77 years old and makes her home in London, began an action here last year against Mr. Percy S. Weeks, of Oyster Bay, and Mr. Schuyler M. Meyer of Huntington, trustees of the trust deed, to get control of the principal. She said Mr. Meyer had not told her it was irrevocable.

The trustees demanded instruction from the court, and Saturday's decision is their answer.

Germany Grows in Air

German commercial aviation in 1933 enjoyed the best year in its history, German planes carrying about 30 per cent of the total freight in world air traffic.

More Service more Satisfaction

The Taft, a great modern hotel in the heart of New York's business and entertainment centres, strives for perfection in unusual services. That's why thousands of satisfied guests return regularly. 2000 rooms with bath, from $2.50.

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NEW YORK

'Blighted' Chestnut Staging Comeback After Twenty-Year Period of Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 19—New England's famous chestnut trees, killed by the imported fungus known commonly as "chestnut blight," are slowly coming back, according to Prof. Walter H. Snell of Brown University and the Federal Bureau of Forestry laboratory.

Twenty years ago one of the favorite pastimes of modern youth was the autumn trip to the chestnut groves where Mother and Sister spread out a delicious picnic lunch while Father and Brother scouted about for the sweetest chestnuts in the world. They were smaller than the commercial varieties sold by the street vendors today which come from Mediterranean countries, but they were nevertheless in great demand. Then came the fungus growth which attacked the forest giants by parasitic life in the cambium region, the growing part of the tree just beneath the bark. Today only a few wooden hulks still stand to testify to a race believed gone, a commercial lumber loss alone of millions of dollars.

But after concentrated study over a period of years, Dr. Snell finds that sprouts from the stumps of dead trees have increased in vitality until now they are able to withstand the blight from 10 to 20 years, sometimes bearing fruit before succumbing to the fungus. Several reports were made last year from people who found trees bearing chestnuts, an amusing story coming from a surprised horticulturist who had spent hours guarding his fruit trees from youngsters having the green apple and unripe cherry complex, but who was, to use his own words "flabbergasted," when he saw boys examine a chestnut burr closely and then discard it as worthless.

"Evidently the new generation doesn't know chestnuts," he explained.

Wild Ducks Banded

Wild ducks at Lake Merritt in the heart of Oakland, Calif., which were banded by the biological survey were estimated to number 2100.

BONWIT TELLER'S
Chronicle of Fashion

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When you consider how short a time the new Chevrolet has been in production—when you consider, also, that the 1934 car is *not* last year's model *improved*, but a basically new automobile, with sweeping changes in design—this production record becomes somewhat of an accomplishment. But, a still greater accomplishment, in our opinion, is the *way that these cars have all been produced!*

Despite continued nationwide pressure for more and more volume, every car that has left the factories has been built and tested to meet Chevrolet's highest standards of care, precision and quality. The result: When you place your order for a new Chevrolet, you'll not only get a big, rugged "Knee-Action" car—you're also assured of getting a typical Chevrolet car in economy, dependability and long life.

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Austria Imperils Peace of Europe, Speakers Declare

Roosevelt, Diplomat, and Steel, Observer, Tell Views in Boston

A dubious prospect for European peace emerged Saturday after the viewpoints of the speakers addressing the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association at the Copley-Plaza were fitted together.

Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt, former United States Minister to Hungary, told the association that European peace depends upon Austria avoiding Nazification, which is becoming an ever-growing force on the Continent. This gloomy prediction was darkened by the declaration of Mr. Johannes Steel, former economic observer in the German Department of Commerce, who declared it is inevitable that Austria will go National Socialist.

The most optimistic note—and that a tremulous one—was uttered by Mr. Roosevelt, who expressed the view that "Mussolini's vigorous opposition to the union of Austria and Germany made it virtually certain for the present, at least, the Austrian State would retain its independence."

Austria will go National Socialist, Mr. Steel said, despite the significance of export figures, which reveal, according to him, that this State's economic well-being would be better served by an alliance with the Balkan countries, rather than with Germany. German pressure from without and Austrian pressure from within will prove irresistible, he said.

Both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Steel interpreted Germany's program under Hitler to be the amalgamation of all the German peoples in Europe and the resultant creation of a Third Teutonic Reich, extending from the Baltic to the Adriatic Seas.

"If the Nazis succeed in effecting a union between Austria and Germany," Mr. Roosevelt predicted, "there will be an inevitable political realignment in European policies. Germany will dominate the continent from the North Sea to Constantinople. The very existence of Czechoslovakia will be imperiled and the future of Poland will be at stake."

Mr. Roosevelt saw Hitlerism as complicating immeasurably a decade-old political feud between Austria and Hungary, intent on changing the peace treaties, on one hand, and Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Jugoslavia, determined to maintain the treaties, on the other.

"The Nazification of Austria is for Nazi Germany, not an end in itself," Mr. Steel said, "but simply point one in the ambitious foreign program of the Nazis, which speaks of the erection of the 'Third Teutonic Reich' which extends itself from the Baltic Sea to the Adriatic . . . This pan-German appeal has for example, already borne fruits in Latvia and Estonia, where Nazi parties have been founded. These parties are supported from the exchequer of the German Minister for Propaganda, who believes that the ever-increasing agitation from within these countries will eventually meet the pressure from without."

Mr. Steel closed with an analysis of the temper of the Austrian people. National Socialist propaganda expressing itself through a year of hardship and terrorism has, he said, convinced some 40 per cent of the Austrian people that, perhaps, capitulation to Nazism is the best solution, if for no other reason than to be rid of the propaganda.

"Hitler does not talk German," he concluded, "his flowery speeches are Austrian, and thus also, the Austrian people will be lured into disaster by this Pied Piper, when he speaks to them of his vision, the Pan-German Empire, which will embrace all the German peoples of Europe."

Geological Formation Basis of Vermont Mural

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 19—Geology and art are usually considered far apart but at the University of Vermont today they were drawn together by announcement that Rocky Point Overthrust, the most famous geological formation in the vicinity, would be portrayed in a mural decoration for the Hall of Geology at Fleming Museum.

Visiting European geologists last summer pronounced the point worth a trip across the ocean to see. The overthrust, the rock from which Rocky Point derives its name, and a small area of Lake Champlain near the point have been photographed and sketched. The work is being done by Mr. Raymond Pease, a graduate of the Yale Art School, and is a CWA project.

Connecticut River Purification Aided By New Hampshire

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 19 (AP)—Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire, at a meeting here yesterday, pledged the aid of his State in the campaign to clean up the waters of the Connecticut River.

The plan envisages the formation of community, county, state and New England councils, and contemplates a request for federal aid.

The meeting was sponsored by the Springfield Chapter, Izaak Walton League of America, and a local council was appointed. It is expected that organization work will be completed within 10 days, when a chairman for New England will be named and steps will be taken, with apparently some hope of success, toward securing national government funds.

A survey of the entire valley, including an estimate of the cost of putting in sewage disposal plants in every community on the river from the Canadian line to the Long Island Sound will be undertaken.

Conant Spends Leisure On Chlorophyll Study

Although he is president of America's oldest institution of higher learning, Dr. James B. Conant of Harvard University still has time for research in his favorite branch of chemistry. An important discovery on the chemical composition of chlorophyll is expected within a month from Dr. Conant's laboratory in Converse Hall.

Despite pressure of official business, Dr. Conant has found time to keep up with his work, assisted by Miss Emma M. Dietz, his chief laboratory assistant. Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays usually finds him engaged in research work and the forthcoming discovery is expected to give final and complete formulæ for the two kinds of chlorophyll, the green coloring matter in plants, particularly leaves. This chlorophyll acts as a catalytic agent, the leaves obtaining energy from the sun and mineral salts from the earth combining them in the presence of chlorophyll to form food for the plant.

New Model-as-Is versus Old Model-as-Was

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Both Are Terraplanes

The Hudson Company Transposes One Picture On Another to Show Some Differences, That Tell Their Story of Changing Motor Styles.

B. U. Writers Vote On World's Famous

Mrs. Roosevelt and Mae West, Adolf Hitler and President Roosevelt head the list of men and women whose names are of greatest news interest in the world today, according to a vote cast yesterday at the Boston University School of Journalism.

Charles A. Lindbergh and Benito Mussolini had a rather close contest, with "Lindy" finally winning out by a narrow margin. Mrs. Lindbergh had just as hard a struggle as her famous husband, but the odds ran against her in favor of Frances Perkins, Mary Pickford still finds a warm spot in people's hearts, the young journalists decided, though in actual counting of votes her score tied with that of Hollywood's famous "Al tank Al go home" girl, Greta Garbo.

The Prince of Wales and Engelbert Dollfuss each got 19 votes, while next in line came Joseph Stalin and Babe Ruth. Other names on the list included among the men, Henry Foord, Commander Byrd, Primo Carnera, Mahatma Gandhi and Will Rogers. Among the women were Queen Mary, Amelia Earhart and Lady Astor.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"AUTUMN CROCUS" (Hollis). 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S — "David Harum," with Will Rogers, Louise Dresser, Evelyn Venable, Noah Beery and Stepin Fetchit. Organ solo. Helen Morgan in short feature. 10:37 a. m., 12:55, 3:12, 5:31, 7:49, 10:07.

FINE ARTS—"Viennese Blood." Pleasant music based on Strauss waltzes in this German film dealing with the life of Johann Strauss. Mickey Mouse visits Arabia. Another short feature shows strange fishes. 1:08, 3:10, 5:15, 7:25, 9:30.

STATE—Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina." Joanne Sabin, soprano, on the stage. 12:15, 2:35, 4:55, 7:20, 9:40.

UPTOWN—John Boles and Gloria Stuart in "Beloved." 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45.

ORPHEUM—"Mystery of Mr. X." with Robert Armstrong. "Gentleman crook" sets out to catch a crook of a more dangerous kind. Vaudeville. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 8:45.

BOSTON—"Sing and Like It." Racketeers try to enter the musical comedy field. With Edward Everett Horton, Zasu Pitts and Ned Sparks. On the stage, abbreviated "Passing Show of 1934." 10:10 a. m., 1:16, 4:22, 7:28, 10:34.

METROPOLITAN—Lee Sims plays the piano and Ilomay Bailey sings Ravel's "Bolero" and other things, in a stage show which also includes the dancing of the "Carioca." On the screen George White shows what he can produce in the spectacular line with the aid of movie technicians. The story centers around Rudy Vallee. 11:20 a. m., 2:02, 4:54, 7:46, 10:38.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Last Round-Up." Randolph Scott and Monte Blue in a Zane Grey story—for those who like the "open spaces." Fenway at 1:04, 3:40, 6:16, 8:52. Paramount at 10:17 a. m., 12:44, 3:31, 6:08, 8:48.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Mickey Mouse in "The Gallopine Gaucho"; travel films of the Netherlands and Siam; Edgar Kennedy comedy, etc. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — In Symphony Hall, 8:15.

Other Events

WARAN GARDEN CLUB—Meeting at Parish Cafe. Talk by Mr. A. M. Davis. Union Church Vestry, Waban. 6.

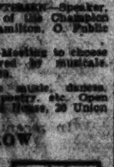
BOSTON ART CLUB—"Dimension in Modern Art." Speakers, Arthur Anthony J. Philpott and Alan Burroughs. All those interested are invited. 8.

PRINTING HOUSE CRAFTSMEN—Speaker, Summerfield Root, Jr., of the Champion Coated Paper Co., of Hamilton, O. Public Library, 7.

BOSTON OPERA CLUB—Meeting to choose Advisory Board, followed by musicale. 274 Boylston Street. 7:30.

MYRIAM HICKEY—Egyptian music, dances, costumes, instruments, posing, etc. Open to the public. South End House, 20 Union Park. 4.

TOMORROW



BOSTON TEACHERS' CLUB—Lecture, "Bringing the Garden Up to Date," Auditorium of the Girls' High School. 4:30.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Speaker, E. P. Gardner, editor, Boston Garden Hotel Statler. 12:15.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Stained Glass," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

BROWNING SOCIETY—Dr. Lynn Harold Hough speaks on "The Renaissance and Humanism." The Vendome. 3.

FOGG MUSEUM—"Modern Russian Art," by Prof. Samuel Cross. 4:30.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—"Pacific Island Possessions," talk at 10 a. m.

Lights Fail as Thomas Hits Public Utilities

WATERBURY, Conn., March 19 (AP)—The lights went out last night in the Second Congregational Church just as Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, closed an attack on public utilities during which he termed Mr. Henry Roraback the chief utility magnate of the State.

"It's not my fault if the lights go out," Mr. Thomas remarked, "but it just proves what I said about the public utilities." As the lights flashed back, he said, "I guess Roraback decided to let the lights stay on."

Mr. Roraback, Republican national committeeman, is president of the Connecticut Light & Power Company and Republican state chairman.

Terraplane Contrasts Shown in Photograph

"It's the Terraplane, all right, but my how it's grown!" That's what the visitors at the Hudson Motor Car Company's show rooms are saying these days about the 1934 models.

And to prove it, the company has furnished an interesting photographic study of contrasts, showing the roomier bodies, longer wheelbases and higher tops of the new cars against their 1933 predecessors.

The largest car in the lowest price field, bigger and more powerful engines to offset the greater weights, a sliding rear to decrease air suction are the main points stressed by the Terraplane salesmen. The radiator is larger and hoods longer.

"Luggage should not ride inside with the passengers and rear trunks and spare tire carriers spoil the contours of streamlines," the engineers held in mind when building the car. The result—an easily accessible luggage space and an enclosed rear tire carrier are hidden under the slipping rear.

Chain of 29 Parks Proposed for State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., March 19—Outdoor recreational activities on a scale hitherto unknown in Massachusetts will be available under a plan unfolded here March 16 by Mr. Samuel A. York, State Commissioner of Conservation.

Speaking before the first Recreation Conference of the Massachusetts State College, Mr. York outlined a program to establish 29 inland forest parks through the State. Here forest development, recreation facilities and wild life management will be coordinated to care for the future outdoor needs of the Commonwealth.

Milk Profit for Farmers

Although the new federal milk license which became effective March 16 will benefit the farmer one-tenth of a cent a quart, there will be no increase in prices for Boston consumers. It is expected that the wagon distributors will absorb the difference because of competitive conditions.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Snow late tonight, not so cold, temperature near freezing Tuesday snow or rain, followed by clearing at night; moderate to fresh northeasterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness; rising temperature, followed by snow late tonight or Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, followed by snow late tonight or Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast and east winds becoming fresh to strong, and overcast weather, followed by rain or snow late tonight or Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain middle of week; cold beginning of week, warmer Tuesday and Wednesday, colder Thursday or Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	18	68	New Orleans	40	78
Bermuda	64	74	New York	22	68
Chicago	12	24	Norfolk, Va.	38	74
Denver	44	62	Philadelphia	26	72
Helena, Mont.	38	64	St. Louis	18	28
Jacksonville	58	80	St. Paul	28	30
Kansas City	24	40	San Francisco	54	64
Los Angeles	56	74	Washington	30	78
Miami, Fla.	64	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 19.
B—Maximum March 18.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 2:07 p. m., Tuesday 2:23 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:25 p. m.

Automatic Driving Of Autos Expected Within Few Years

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 19 (AP)—An age of almost automatic driving is envisaged for motorists by Prof. Robbins B. Stoeckel, research associate in highway transportation at Yale University. He predicted that automobile operation of the future will be by merely turning a switch, accelerating the power and steering.

"Within a few years," Professor Stoeckel told the Yale Chapter of Sigma XI, "gear shifts will be taken out and braking will be automatic, and undoubtedly controlled through the accelerator."

As an example, Professor Stoeckel outlined the possibility of attaching an automatic signal to the low gear so that when the operator puts his car into low gear to turn out from a parking place, the signal is displayed.

"There have been some experiments with this sort of thing" he asserted. "There is a plan whereby signals, both front and rear, can be attached to the wheels so that a seven-degree turn of the wheel will signal the direction to which the car is going to turn."

Who Said What

Pungent comment from yesterday's news points to the way of tomorrow.

Prof. Harry A. Overstreet, College of City of New York, at Ford Hall Forum:

"We have come to feel that we don't want national recovery. . . . That signifies a return to the old system. . . . We want national reconstruction. . . . We no longer want to be rugged individualists. . . ."

* * *

Edward A. Filene, in statement to Associated Press on automobile strike situation:

"This strike must not happen. . . . Any such nation-wide calamity . . . would not only be a dangerous blow to the President's recovery program, . . . but would seriously injure the morale of the whole nation. . . . Industrial statesmanship, I believe, can find . . . a solution."

* * *

Gov. Joseph B. Ely, to young Democrats:

"Look to the principles first. . . . The men to lead should come second. . . . Stick to the principles of the party, for they are the essence of American life."

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	860kc-WEEI-348m	1190kc-WNAC-252m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Popular pianist	Yankee Singers	Skippy Sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	"Little Women"	Twilight Reveries	CBS dance music
5:30	The Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Soprano soloist
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Wizard of Oz	Cosmopolitans	CBS vocal trio
6:00	United States Army	Evening Tattler	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Band; speaker	Zeke and Ches	"Sh-h-h sketch	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	Music; speaker	Local dance music	CBS dance music
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Dunbar Quartet	Happy Minstrels	Local dance music
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Hollywood Mem.	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Baby Rose Marie	Billy Batchelor	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music
7:30	Music by Gershwin	After Dinner Revue	music on the Air	Finance talk
7:45	Nature League	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Organ recital
8:00	Side Show; barker;	Nat'nal Grenadiers	CBS soloist; orch.	Bay State Broadcasting and Musicians Local No. 9 Orchestra
8:15	soloists; orchestra	sketch	Edwin C. Hill	
8:30	Michael Bartlett	Richard Crooks;	Bing Crosby; Mills	
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Daly's Orchestra;	Brothers; orch.	
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Organist Orchestra;	Philadelphia Orch.	Local dance music
9:15	soloists; orchestra	tenor soloist	CBS piano duo	Organ recital
9:30	Durrell String Quartet recital	Hugh R. Dobbs	Jones's Orch.; soloist; sketch	Local dance music; Reports; news
10:00	Public safety talks	Chas Arnold; solo	Fabien Sevitzky &	Wayne King and
10:15	NBC hill billy trio	soloists; orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra
10:30	Birthday dinner to	Talk, Rep. Sam	NRA speaker	Warnow Orch; so-
10:45	Rabbi Stephen Wise	Rayburn of Texas	Reports; music	loist; quartet
11:00	Reports; sports talk	Fireside;	Sunny Yankee News Serv-	Sylvia Froos
11:15	News; dance music	Weeks's Orch.	ice; Charles	Local dance music
11:30	Midnight Frolic, pop-	William Scotti and	Davis's Orchestra	Jack Francis and
11:45	ular variety program	his orchestra	CBS dance music	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:15 WNAC, "In the Luxembourg Gardens"; concert orchestra.
10:15 WAAB, "Current Questions Before Congress," Senator Arthur Capper, Kansas.
10:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; readings; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: Arthur T. Lyman, Selectman, of Westwood.—
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Geography—Trip to Manchuria.
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of recordings.
2:54 WBZ, International Radiocast from Sweden: portion of second act of "Fanal," opera by Kurt Atterburg, Royal Swedish Opera Company.
3:30 WEEI, WNAC, David Lloyd George, speaking from London.
4:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
4:15 WEEI, "Prehistoric Game Trails," Carl Clausen, explorer.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:30 WAAB, "Radio Course in Correct English," Boston School Committee.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Ohio Forging Ahead," R. G. Atkinson, Leyton Carter, W. M. Cotton.
7:30 WAAB, "After the New Deal—What?" Joseph Bearak, Socialist Party.
7:45 WAAB, "Spring Skiing in New England," Carl Shumway, Dartmouth Outing Club.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman's Orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone.
8:45 WBZ, "Can an Individual Civilization Meet the Challenge of Technology and Invention?" speakers on "Twentieth Century Ideas" period.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:00 WAAB, From Sanders Theater, Cambridge; commemoration of 100th anniversary of Dr. Charles William Eliot, educator; addresses, Charles Francis Adams, Dr. James B. Conant, Dr. Lowell, Chief Justice Hughes.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Edmund Lowe; Ray Perkins; Gale Page; Harold Stokes's Orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Cruise of the Seth Parker; dramatic sketch.
10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Stoopnagle-Budd; Connie Boswell.

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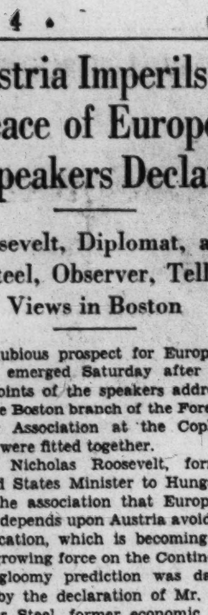
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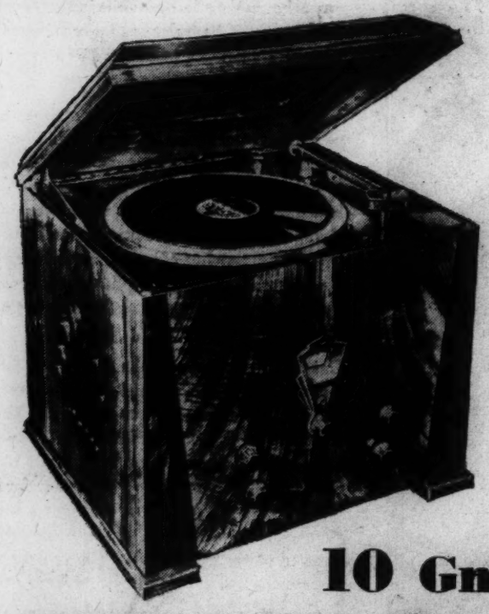
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BUMPUS

World Primacy In Sixty Years Goal of Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

to awaken the interest and the will of Italians. To the north there is little or nothing for us to do. Neither to the westward, in Europe or beyond the ocean."

"It is not a case of territorial conquests—that must be understood by all our neighbors and by those nations beyond. It is a case of natural expansion tending toward collaboration between Italy and the people of Africa and of the Near East.

"We demand that nations which have already arrived in Africa do not block at every step Italian expansion. Relations with France are better from a general viewpoint. But reality demands I state that none of the problems which has existed between us for 15 years has been solved.

Question of League Reform

"The protocols signed at Rome between Italy, Austria and Hungary do not preclude further collaboration with other states. Problems of a general character concern above everything else the League of Nations. The principle of League reform has been almost universally accepted. It is clear that reform must be approached after the conclusion of the Disarmament Conference, because if the conference is wrecked there will be no further reason for reforming the League. It will be sufficient to register its collapse.

"Heavily armed states," he said, "will not disarm. If nations will not disarm, they cannot logically oppose the parity of arms required by Germany. They cannot pretend to disarm people like the Germans."

As for Italy's military expenditures, Il Duce reiterated that it would never attack. But, he added, they will be "ready for any eventuality."

The Stefani (Italian) News Agency reported Signor Mussolini as saying in part: "The principles of the last century are dead. Democracy, socialism, liberalism, Masonry (the Masonic order) are finished. They mean nothing to the new generations. We are marching toward new forms of civilization in politics and in economics.

"The state again has taken its right and its prestige as the only supreme interpreter of the necessities of national society. The people are the body of the state and the state is the spirit of the people.

Parliamentarism Ended

"Before long, the corporations will begin their existence. In the corporative state work is no longer an object, but the subject of economy, because it is work which forms and accumulates capital. The solution of the problem of man and machine is Fascism," Signor Mussolini asserted.

"The machine can subjugate the individual, but it will be bent to the will of the state, which will reconduct it to the service of man as an instrument of liberation, not an accumulator of miseries," Il Duce said.

Parliamentarism, he declared, could not fall lower than it has. Countries where it exists, he said, are in agony, and it is inevitable that the "corporative system" should supersede it.

"It is not the place nor the moment for us to make a detailed examination of our international relations. Our horizon shall be limited to those countries on our frontiers and to certain problems of a general order.

"With Switzerland, our relations are of the most cordial nature. A treaty of amity signed in 1924 expires next September. We are disposed to renew it for the same period of time.

"As soon as the war was over, we instituted a policy of amity with Austria, aimed at defending its integrity and its independence. We were the only ones to do this for a long time. When matters took a dramatic turn, others aroused themselves.

"We shall continue this line of conduct. Austria knows that in its efforts to defend its sovereign statehood and independence it can depend upon us, annd it knows that we will give our best efforts toward relieving the condition of its people.

"With Yugoslavia our relations are normal, that is to say, diplomatically correct. . . . The commercial relations of the two countries are complementary. The problem of Italo-Yugoslav relations should only be approached when the conditions necessary to their solution are determined.

Three-Power Pact

"In recent days the Italian Government has been host to the Premier of Hungary and to the Austrian Chancellor. The resulting protocols show what was accomplished. It is not necessary to force an interpretation of them. Between Italy, Austria and Hungary there exist relations of amity.

"Hungary, isolated and deprived even of territories strictly its own, found in Italy after the war a comprehension of solidarity which received clear expression in many manifestations of our foreign policy. . . . The Hungarians are a strong people who merit and will be accorded a better destiny.

'Europe has need of mutual comprehension, or it is heading for its twilight."

In view of the general situation Italy could not reduce its military expenditure, Signor Mussolini said, and Italy, to carry out its internal program, must be strong.

"Peace will be secured by friendly relations between Italy and other people, but also by our fortified frontier, our military means and organic unity, our arms." Security also will be dependent on the birth-rate, he added, terming as idiotic the idea that an increase in population means misery." The Premier concluded his speech with a stirring appeal to his followers to retain their faith and enthusiasm, saying: "The creed of the bourgeois is egoism, while that of Fascism is heroism."

An ovation lasting many minutes, during which the assembly sang the Fascist hymn, followed his speech.

Just Two in a Crowd

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Sigvard and His Bride

Watching the Changing of Guard at Buckingham Palace.

Swedish Prince, who gave up his title to royalty on contracting a morganatic marriage with a commoner, is seen standing in a London crowd with Erika Patzek shortly before the wedding.

Air-Mail Bill Is Revamped As Result of Fliers' Stories

(Continued from Page 1)

Douglas transport showed what they have in mind. If one plane can make the transcontinental trip in a single dawn-to-dusk flight, how can you cut up the United States, they ask, into small, independent, competitive air lines?

Continuous Flight Expected

"Eventually, I think we may not land at all on those trips," said Colonel Lindbergh in his testimony last week. "I expect in the near future to see a plane go from coast to coast without moving passengers from the plane."

And Col. Clarence D. Chamberlin said:

"It will soon be possible to run a 12 - to - 15 - hour transcontinental schedule."

This apparent contradiction between the realities of the aviation situation and the pending air-mail bill is only one of the features which will probably be corrected long before the measure comes to a final vote in Congress. As the bill was drafted in the Post Office Department, it showed the full influence of the bitter air-mail contract controversy, and was directed specifically at all those aspects of the aviation situation which Mr. Walter F. Brown, former Postmaster-General, fostered.

It is no secret that members of the Senate Committee, and Democrats at that, declared to newspaper friends that they thought it one of "the worst pieces of legislation ever introduced in Congress."

Bill Is Being Purged

These mistakes in the pending bill are being ironed out as rapidly as possible. That was one of the reasons for the White House conference yesterday. Undoubtedly the "gag" section of the bill, which would prohibit companies which think they have a claim against the Government from bidding for new contracts, will be eliminated. Bitter attack on this feature came from all aviator-witnesses before the committee.

There is a real question whether, in the long run, the proposed "competitive" feature of the bill will be retained, although the Administration has made such an issue of the matter that it may be difficult to drop it.

There is a good deal of under-cover controversy surrounding the aviation situation of which the public is unconscious. Much of this surrounds the question of divorcing the big air lines from the manufacturing companies. Both Colonel Lindbergh and Colonel Chamberlin agreed as to the wisdom of this step. Nobody says so openly, but the matter that everybody has in mind is the way the Ford Motor Company was squeezed out of the aviation picture.

The Ford company developed the big all-metal tri-motor plane, one of the sturdiest and safest craft ever built. At first it sold a great many planes, but then it found the market closing. Of the three great aviation groups in the country, General Motors controls North American Aviation, which in turn controls the T. & W. A. "Lindbergh line"; Mr. E. L. Cord controls American Airways, and its manufacturing subsidiaries; while the biggest of all, United Aircraft and Transport Corporation, has engine, airplane and parts manufacturers in its comprehensive consolidation. These companies, for the most part, preferred to buy their own planes—and Mr. Ford, with no air lines of his own, found the market closed.

Opens Up Situation

A glance into the seriousness of this sort of set-up was given in the undramatic testimony of Colonel Chamberlin, which hardly found a place in the headlines beside the evidence of Colonel Lindbergh. The substance of what he said, however, was sensational enough, involving as it did a question of public safety. He gave high credit to Colonel Lindbergh, at the outset, for refusing to let the two lines he served—T. & W. A. and the Pan American line—confine their airplane purchases to companies affiliated with the carriers. Other companies, he positively asserted, did not use the best planes, and in some cases actually used risky planes, for business reasons.

Bringing the whole matter into the open, he referred, he explained, to companies which had supplanted tri-motored Fords for later twin-engine models. The switch to the latter models had been very marked in the past year, he said. Like Colonel Lindbergh—who had previously declared, "I believe that passengers have the right to the safety of multi-motored engines by night, and also by day."—Mr. Chamberlin inferentially disapproved of single-motored planes for passenger flying. But the early two-motored planes, he charged, were "twice as dangerous" as even the single-motor planes.

Doubles the Hazard

"Why?" demanded the committee.

"Very simple," said Colonel Chamberlin, in effect. "In a one-motor plane there is only one motor to get out of order; but in a two-motor plane there are two motors, so that the chance of trouble is just doubled."

Colonel Chamberlin gave his testimony with much seriousness and pointed out that some of the biggest lines still had planes in passenger service of which he disapproved.

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Carney Reiterates Stand That FERA Avoids All Politics

Scully and Wayland Lost Jobs for Lining Up With Bosses

Mr. John T. Scully, director of federal relief in the CWA, and Mr. Frederick Wayland, head of the complaint department under Mr. Scully, felt the concussions of the federal artillery Saturday when, in trouble, they wig-wagged for the support of local politics.

Commenting on the incident, Mr. Joseph P. Carney, administrator of FERA under the new set-up, declared that the men discharged had only themselves to blame. They owed their misfortune, he said, to their inability to grasp the fact that the federal authorities are determined to rule out of FERA those elements that aroused such criticism in the old CWA line-up. And that this determination would continue to rule regardless of how much local political pressure is brought to bear.

The cases of Mr. Scully and Mr. Wayland provide an illustration of the way in which the local politician attempts to use pressure for his own ends, stated Mr. Carney.

When Mr. Carney called Mr. Scully to his office and told him that he was contemplating a change of executives, the whole matter was placed on a straight business basis. Mr. Scully was to go to another job. A new man would head the relief work.

According to Mr. Carney, Mr. Scully asked for a day or two to consider the appointment. Then immediately after this interview, Mr. Carney was besieged with telegrams and messages from politicians throughout the State, asking him to reconsider his decision and keep Mr. Scully in his office.

The whole campaign was a studied one. Yet, as far as Mr. Carney was concerned, his interview with Mr. Scully had been a private one. In following the matter through, Mr. Carney found that the call for political support had been engineered by Mr. Wayland, that office telephones and telegram service had been utilized in an effort to line up political support of Mr. Scully.

The result was the summary discharge of both Mr. Scully and Mr. Wayland on charges of insubordination.

These discharges were absolutely necessary, in the opinion of Mr. Carney. For, in the face of his repeated declaration that the organization was not to be governed by political activities, his two subordinates had elected to attempt to use the political influence which they possessed. As such, it could only be accepted as a challenge to the avowed program of FERA. On this basis, Mr. Carney declared he acted in the only way he could act if his words are to mean anything at all in the future.

Mr. Carney is emphatic in his stand that the Federal Emergency Relief Administration is exactly what its name implies, an organization to see that the needy are cared for and that funds are wisely expended. Political control and interference will defeat that end, therefore it is his intention to root out political contacts and influences throughout the state, and rid the machinery of FERA of all that might impede its operation.

These Minnows in Schools?

"Minnow" submarines, weighing only 12 tons and measuring 29 feet in length, have been given successful undersea tests in Japan.

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Boston Snapshots

Sheiks and Humming Tops—Although Scheherazade, famous originator of the serial story, was not present at the Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club meeting last night, other competent speakers told the story of Arabia. After regaling themselves with "nightingales' nests" and a kind of cabbage-inclosed hot tamale, members settled down to listen to several Arabians clad in flowing desert robes.

They were reminded that from the Arabian land, in which the Queen of Sheba's ancient capital may have been discovered recently, came such things as mathematics, astronomy, philosophy and the humming top.

"Arabia has conquered the world, not by the sword, but by learning—and by children's games," said one speaker. It was also pointed out that Mahomet had exerted a great influence on world thought by converting many millions "from paganism to unitarianism."

Another speaker represented a viewpoint of the Israelite's arrival at the Promised Land, which is usually overlooked. From the Arabs' standpoint, he isisted, this land already belonged to them. He looks askance now, at the second occupation of the same territory by the returning Jews.

Each speaker emphasized the fact that only a small number of the Arabian people are actually desert sheiks—and none of these are in the habit of behaving in the manner usually portrayed on Occidental screens.

The talks were followed by Arabian music—much of it coming from that portion of the land known as Syria. Whereas our own music works up, usually, to a definite "happy ending," these rather strange melodies were more concerned, evidently, with continuity. Each one reached its height in the middle and then gradually came to an unconvincing conclusion.

* * *

Aouds and Kanoons—Strange instruments, bearing these names, provided the background for melodies on the violin in the Arabian music at the Cosmopolitan Club. The Aoud is to be heard again tonight in the South End House during a "Syrian Night" program. This time it will be accompanied by a dirbkkeh. A quintet of Syrian girls will sing an old Christmas hymn used in the services of the Byzantine Orthodox Church, and several other numbers.

There will be readings from the works of Kahlil Gibran, too.

* * *

Nightcapped Steamers—With nothing much more than an oversized sandbar between them and the pounding waves of the Atlantic all winter, several of the Nantasket steamers have been sleeping comfortably at their wharf. There was nothing to disturb them except the wind whistling through the near-by roller coaster and hasty passage of an occasional car.

But yesterday's warm sunshine brought a number of visitors down to the beach. In summery attire they walked the sands, looked at the dismal remains of the "Nancy of Philadelphia," skipped stones over the water and reclined on rocks.

* * *

The steamers wore a rather startled expression at being discovered in their berths with white nightcaps still set jauntily on their funnels.

Along the road to Cohasset the doors of many summer homes were opened for the first time this season, as owners who have been hibernating in Boston, stepped inside to renew acquaintance with them. At Minot we even noticed smoke curling from one or two cottages, while families sunned themselves on the doorsteps.

* * *

"In the Family"—When "Eddie" Morris, well-known "wig-wag man" at the Harvard Stadium, set out the other day to secure nomination for the Democratic primary convention, he had no trouble in securing the five necessary signatures to his petition. In fact he did not even have to leave his own house. Five of his nine children affixed their names to the document.

* * *

Northern Lights—A new kind of "northern lights" illuminated the ball room of the Copley-Plaza during the Traffic Club dinner the other day. With room lights extinguished waiters entered, bearing pillars of ice surmounted by blocks of ice cream. Inside these pillars electric lamps and small bundles of dry batteries had been frozen.

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Modernized System Of Accounting Urged For City of Boston

Establishment of a modern accounting system for the city of Boston to eliminate "present discrepancies" is being urged by the joint committee on municipal finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Real Estate Exchange.

The committee's statement cited examples of what it calls present failings and approved the plan of Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield, Boston's Mayor, to modernize the accounting system.

The committee pointed out that on Feb. 19, 1934, the public welfare department submitted its first monthly statistical report requested by the City Council. January expenditures were reported at $1,069,062.09. The auditor's monthly report showed an expenditure of $964,269.13.

"A proper accounting system would have many advantages," the committee's statement said, "but one of the most valuable would be elimination of such apparent contradictions as this one. Citizens who try to learn how their money is being expended would not encounter the complications which now confuse them and discourage further exploration."

Boston Art Notes

Genre Pictures

At the Vose Galleries in Copley Square, there have been placed on exhibition paintings and drawings depicting the pioneer period in the United States. To many people these pictures will be a diverting surprise.

Only in the last few years has interest been cultivated in these folk pictures. For decades they had gathered dust in the attic. Genre pictures illustrating daily life, homely customs, commonplace interests, for their very lack of artistic selevation have genuineness and naïveté. Their authors are often endowed with fine technique and no doubt with appropriate direction would have reached heights. We would subscribe to the queer dramatizations, the graphic portrayals of whaling vessels and the mawkish nature pictures in preference to academic pretenses. Zestfulness and conviction recommends them.

The literary side seems most prominent; the frank visulation, say, of "Pocahontas Saving the Life of John Smith," by Albertis D. O. Browere, or "Leatherstocking Meets the Law," by John Quidor. The painters have a flair for story telling and they relate the facts with eloquence.

Interiors, echoing slightly the Dutch masters, reveal the furnishings of the day. Portaits such as that of Ulysses Grant, or General Burnside and his staff, are very interesting, irrespective of the routine painting.

The landscapes exhibit a rather excessive imagination. Pioneering brought man close to nature in every respect except the artistic. D. A.

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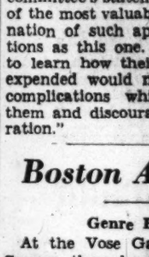
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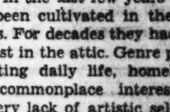
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Sharp Rise Shown In Boston Arrests For Drunkenness

Temperance With Repeal Theory Blasted by Police Records

An increase of 34 per cent in Boston arrests for drunkenness. A 10 per cent increase in arrests of drunken drivers in Massachusetts. A 4 per cent increase in convictions against liquorized car operators. This is the post-repeal challenge of the statisticians.

To be more exact, nearly 10,000 intoxicated persons were taken into custody by Boston police and 225 drunken car operators arrested in the last three months.

Anti-prohibitionists may shout "treason" against the local police and the Registry of Motor Vehicles for issuing such reports today but Massachusetts highway safety experts say "if this be treason make the most of it."

But about all that can be made of it is that the theory of "temperance with repeal" is being blasted.

This gives prohibitionists a chance to say, "I told you so." But, more important, it concentrates attention on the reiterated warning of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles that "the drunken driver is the worst menace on the highways." He said that under prohibition. He shouts it under repeal.

Music

Pension Fund Concert

The Bach B minor Mass, performed yesterday at Symphony Hall for the benefit of the Pension Fund of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, attracted an engrossed and subsequently most enthusiastic audience that filled all the seats of the large auditorium and even flowed over into the aisles.

The performance, under the spirited leadership of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, enlisted the services of the Boston Orchestra; the Harvard Glee Club and Radcliffe Choral Society, trained by Mr. G. Wallace Woodworth and an unusually able quartet of solo singers. In addition one must mention the beautiful solo violin playing of Mr. Richard Burgin, the sensitive and accurate rendering of the passages for oboe d'amore by Mr. Louis Speyer and the negotiation of the difficult trumpet part by Mr. Georges Mager.

In the performance of a work of such length and amplitude as that of this Bach Mass it is almost inevitable that numerous details should not be to the liking of any one listener. Easily explainable handicaps augment such a catalogue of shortcomings. Thus, Dr. Koussevitsky's abrupt changes of pace or his scale of dygamics may not have pleased everybody at all times. Mr. Woodworth had prepared his youthful singers ably, but the voices are not those for which Bach wrote. Furthermore, an orchestra taking the Bach music in stride with rehearsals and performances of music by Schönberg and Schubert and Strauss may find it difficult to make the necessary change in style.

These considerations, however, dwindle before the essential facts of Dr. Koussevitsky's inspired leadership, of the almost overpowering energy with which he approached the big choral numbers, and of his intensely musical expression in others. The solo singing was similarly inspiring: Mme. Olga Averino, soprano, sang in beautiful voice and as mistress of the Bach style; Mme. Margaret Matzenauer was her familiar—and superb—self; Mr. Richard Crooks, tenor, and Mr. David Blair McClosky, baritone, performed with fine artistry.

People's Symphony Orchestra

Yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Fabien Sevitzky, conductor, gave the ninth concert in the present series, playing the Weber Overture to "Oberon," Emerson Whithorne's "New York Days and Nights" (first performance in Boston) and "Till Eulenspiegel" by Strauss. Miss Sylvia Lent, violinist, played the Mendelssohn Concerto.

An audience which left but few vacant seats below stairs and none in the balcony gathered for this concert, which proved of unsual interest. The Weber overture came to a thrilling performance and roused the audience to great enthusiasm. So also did the reading of the Strauss tone poem. Throughout the performance there was no hesitation upon the part of orchestra or conductor. The story unfolded under the guidance of a practiced hand and the climax was as fine a piece of work as this orchestra has yet done.

"New York Days and Nights" carries subtitles, such as "On the Ferry," "Chimes of St. Patrick," "Pell Street" (Chinatown), "A Greenwich Village Tragedy" and "Times Square." The piece is a test of rhythmic dexterity, especially the section dedicated to Chinatown. Not so many months ago, neither this nor the Strauss number would have been possible for these players.

Although it is cleverly written, we cannot become tremendously enthusiastic over "New York Days and Nights." But we can give enthusiastic approval to Miss Lent, American violinist, who played the somewhat time-worn Mendelssohn with rare charm. Her tone is beautiful, her playing sincere and free from ostentation—a performance to be recalled with pleasure. Nor should one overlook the remarkably fine orchestral background furnished by Mr. Sevitzky and his men. G. M. S.

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Up and Down Beacon Hill

It Does Happen

The Young Democrats of Massachusetts needed a fighting speaker to team with Governor Ely at their meeting yesterday in Cambridge. It being the anniversary of that great Democrat, Grover Cleveland, how could they go wrong by inviting Francis Grover Cleveland, son of the late President, to expound the Democratic doctrines. With his ancestral background he would waft the audience into the stratosphere of the Democratic skies. As he rose to speak, his listeners held fast for the taking-off. This is what they heard:

"I was invited here. I don't know anything about politics. I don't know anything about the Democratic Party. I have only voted once in my life, that was for Mayor Russell. I don't even know how I happened to do that."

* * *

Comedy

These Young Democrats, who are dedicating themselves to politics with the ardor of crusaders, must have felt chilled.

Young Cleveland somehow managed to suggest that there were other things besides politics. Governor Ely caught this suggestion, for when he spoke he said: "Perhaps politics is not so important as we think." Somehow Mr. Cleveland's words gave it a comic aspect.

* * *

Mr. Cleveland's preoccupation is the theater. Politicians help men to arrive some place or other. Mr. Cleveland makes them feel that they have arrived, for a few hours, at least, as they renounce the task of always arriving in the absorption of the make-believe world.

* * *

We Lack Heroics

"We will build houses fit for heroes to live in," was the dramatic statement with which David Lloyd-George ushered in England's post-war rehousing program.

The New Deal, a trifle short on histrionics, has contented itself with the objective of building houses fit for people to live in.

* * *

This objective has been slow in asserting itself in Boston. But over the week-end there has appeared reason to hope that Boston may soon provide livable, low-rent apartments for some of the dwellers on Slum Street.

At the behest of Secretary of the Interior Ickes, a coördinating committee to expedite housing was formed in Boston. Chairman is Dean William Emerson, members consist of many men who visioned slum rehabilitation when it was only a golden fable. That the committee means to get things started was indicated by its order sent out almost before the name of the committee was dry on the letterhead, telling all persons with projects to submit to do so before April 5.

* * *

Cross Purposes

Boston has been lagging in its rehousing program. The Neptune Gardens project, estimated to cost more than $3,000,000, was one of the first blue-printed in the nation. But selfish personal interests have worked at cross purposes to delay construction, as skilled labor trickled onto relief and thousands remained in cheesebox houses or slum tenements.

* * *

Some landlords and mortgage holders are apt to be at once the chief advocates and obstructionists of rehousing. After taking everything possible out of their property and putting nothing back, they see an opportunity to turn their shabby holdings over to the new builders for a handsome profit. Unless the right of eminent domain is freely exercised and unless the courts set a fair value on the land and developments so taken, these property owners may ask such fantastic values that slum rehabilitation will be made too expensive. R. M. B.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Exhibitions: Virgin and Child by Andrea Montegna; works of Turner and Girtin.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4; free gallery guidance at 11 a. m.; music t 2:45 p. m., admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, and music at 2.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Stephen Yoeubowsky and sculpture by Karl F. Skoog. Through April 3.

Fogg Art Museum—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of British Champion Animals by Herbert Hasseltine. Through March 24. Also paintings of the Ming and Ch'ing Dynasties. Through March 26. French drawings and prints of the 19th century. Through April 23. Paintings by Frederick E. Lowell. Through March 27.

Germanic Museum—General exhibition of Teutonic art.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by A. Manievitch. Through March 31.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of pastels by Adolf C. Hummel. Through March 26.

Adrian Gallery—General exhibition.

Casson Galleries—General exhibitions.

Doll & Richards—Water colors by Sam Charles. Through March 24.

Wellesley College Art Museum—Exhibition of water colors by Agnes A. Abbot. Through March 23.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Recent work by Emanuelo Romano.

The Medici Book and Print Shop—Pencil sketches and lithographs by John Pratt Whitman.

Boston Art Club—Exhibition of paintings by women artists of New England. Through March 24.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of New England landscape views and scenes, arranged by Lee Winthrop Court, Anthony Thieme and Joseph S. Santoro, in collaboration with the Library. Through April 1.

Foster Brothers—Exhibition of Oriental etchings by Dorsey Potter Tyson. Through March 31.

Children's Museum of Boston—Open free Sundays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Exhibitions week days and holidays from 9 to 5, include National History exhibits of reptiles, minerals and shells; Habitat groups of small animals, birds and sea life; exhibits from foreign countries, among which are China, Japan, Pacific Islands, India, Egypt, Arctic Regions; doll room; American Indians; Mexican pottery; Oriental ivory carvings.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Exhibition of American genre pictures of the "Pioneer School." Through March 31.

Junior League of Boston—Members' exhibition of fine arts, arts, crafts and hobbies. Through March 24.

Copley Society Gallery—Exhibition of water colors by Frances S. Waxman. Through March 23.

Goodspeed's Print Shop—Pictures of American life and history, prints, maps, etc.

Jack's Lending Library—Water colors by Robert Fuller Jackson. Through April 1.

Brittany Coffee Shop—Exhibition of portraits by Mrs. Samuel Morrison, and paintings of still life by Miss Jessie G. Sherman. March 22-April 5.

Woman Plays Piano To Stop Theater Panic

What to do when a theater is plunged into darkness due to a short circuit in the city's lighting system was well demonstrated by patrons attending the Capitol Theater in Somerville last night.

Instead of getting panic stricken, the 1200 movie fans burst into various songs accompanied by an unidentified woman at the theater's piano. This they kept up until the lighting system was restored some 50 minutes later and the show resumed.

CCC to Plant Trees On Boston's Islands

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield today cleared the way for reforestation of Boston Harbor islands by the Civilian Conservation Corps. He authorized department heads and members of boards having charge of the Boston-owned islands to permit the CCC to plant trees on them.

The move to reforest these islands was started late in the Curley administration. If done, the work will beautify the islands and possibly prevent Massachusetts from losing seven of its present CCC camps.

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February Makes Forward Strides Toward Recovery

Textile and Manufacturing Cities Found Leading in Retail Sales

Nor blizzards, nor storms, nor all the bitterness of the cold during February could stay the march of recovery during the month.

So say the figures in a report issued by Mr. William Henry Smith, director of the Massachusetts Retail Sales Index.

February weather, putting a stop to retail trading in many communities for two days, and slowing it to a walk for many more, failed to hinder the forward movement. Frigid blasts that sent the mercury to new lows could not hold down the steady rise that the trade thermometer was registering.

Gardner, perched up where snow and cold hit hard blows, led the parade with an increase of 46.4 per cent in retail business over the corresponding period of a year ago, the last half of February.

For the full month, however, Taunton took the lead with a gain of 37.4 per cent.

Those cities which lead the State in trade gains, Mr. Smith points out, are a mixture of textile and manufacturing centers. Thus the gains here are something more than a matter of increased trade for merchants. Figures for such towns and cities spell recovery in capital letters.

Many Changes Made In Foreign Service

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—The State Department has announced the following changes in the American Foreign Service:

Charles R. Cameron of Leroy, N. Y., Consul-General at Sao Paulo, Brazil, assigned Consul-General at Havana, Cuba.

Frederick T. F. Dumont of Lancaster, Penna., Consul-General at Havana, retires from the service March 31.

Lawrence Higgins of Boston, Mass., now on duty at the State Department, assigned Vice-Consul at Oslo, Norway.

Thomas S. Horn of St. Louis, Consul and Second Secretary of Legation at Asuncion, Paraguay, now in the United States, assigned Consul at Barcelona, Spain.

Will L. Lowrie of Chicago, now on duty at the State Department, retires from the service March 31.

Glyn D. Sims, consular agent at Grande, Chile, resigned Feb. 1.

Fred K. Salker of Sandersville, Ga., Vice-Consul at Aden, Arabia, now in the United States, appointed Vice-Consul at Danzig.

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The Home Forum

The Kitchen Stove

OUR winters have, of recent years, been creeping slowly southward; but tonight, when I stepped off the train and began my nightly walk homeward, there was a hungry bite in the air. It took hold of one, completely and at once, with the vigor that comes when the air is electric and the mercury has shrunk to the very bottom of the tube. Coat collars went up, and hands plunged deep into overcoat pockets. Behind each hurrying commuter trailed his congealed breath in a tremendous, significant plume; and from underfoot came the musical crunch-crunch of snow that is very hard and very cold.

That was the thing that did it—that sound. It opened the door to a wealth of memories, and took me back to Walnut Grove, to a night in 1918 when, due to the vagaries of train schedules and army regulations, I returned to the village at two o'clock on the morning of December 23rd. The town slept under a two-foot bank of snow, in the coldest hour of the coldest night in the coldest month of the year. The porter, handing me my bags, shivered: "It's plenty cold, sah," he offered, and snapped the vestibule shut on the instant. The train drew away, and its warmth and light tapered into the blackness above the prairie.

* * *

The town was motionless, soundless and, except for a far, chill arc lamp, lightless. I had not remembered it like this; it had been July when I left it, and midday, and that picture, warm and dusty green, was the one I had turned over in my mind at taps and at reveille. The greenery now was gone, so deeply retreated it seemed it never could come again. Houses that had shown white and friendly through the trees were hibernating under bare branches, with snow heaped along the windows and pocketed in the ells. The one paved street was brimming snow, rutted and packed by bobsled runners. I walked where the sidewalks presumably were, and the snow beneath my feet squeaked and protested and broke away in little flinty crumbs. There was no other sound; even the wind hung aloof, driven back and overawed by the might of the cold.

Four blocks along the deserted street brought me to the corner at the top of the hill; at the foot of the slope was home. The air pulled taut like violin strings; one felt that a sound would go forever in that frigid resonance. Almost at once I was working off a glove, to whistle shrilly through my fingers. The sound floated immediately away, spinning, singing, urged along somewhere high above. In the dark house at the end of the street, a light appeared in an upstairs window.

I hurried down the hill. Another light came on downstairs.

Everything was just the same. We gathered around the kitchen stove, because the hard coal burner in the front room was so thoroughly banked for the night that it was a chore to disturb it, and anyway, it was more cheerful in the kitchen. My father, methodical man, had laid the fire for morning; now he held a match at the base of it until the flame caught. "It won't take long," he said, and spread his hands above the stove.

It was a large room, so large that a rag carpet was inadequate for the floor, and a rug had been added at one side. This was really a most desirable arrangement, for the rag carpet section served as the dining room and the rug section, with the help of a table, a couch, rocking chairs and a good reading light, was unquestionably the living room.

With such conveniences and topographical advantages, it was natural that this room was the center of the home. From it we went to school and to work, and to it we returned at noon and at night. It was pleasant, when winter nights shut down quickly after school was out, to sit in the living room side and do homework, while from the kitchen at the other side of the room came the sounds that go with the preparing of a meal.

My father removed a stove lid and added a few selected chunks of coal. "It's coming right along," he added. "There's a fine draft tonight." He stood with his back to the stove and talked, slowly, about little things.

I realized, suddenly, that I had missed that stove. I had never considered it critically before; but, how much of what we call home had its genesis there! Around the oven door the canny manufacturer had cast the alphabet, in large raised letters; two of the family had learned their ABC's from that inanimate teacher, at a time when their heads rose no higher than the J K L M N O P across the top of the door. At the top was a warming oven where, some time before supper, my mother would stack the china, and in which she would warm our overshoes and mittens when we started for school on winter mornings. At the left side hung a large copper reservoir for cistern water, providing a hot water supply with no additional expenditure for fuel.

* * *

My father, who went to work before seven, arose before the sun in winter; sometimes I would be sleepily aware of him dressing in the dark and hurrying down the stairs. There would follow a certain succession of sounds: stove lids being lifted and replaced, the snap of kindling across the knee, the lid going back on the tea kettle. One certain sound served as the signal for my mother to go downstairs: the rough scraping as my father, after shaking down the ashes, pulled out the ash pan to empty it.

Some time after my mother's departure it was our turn; but we much preferred not to dress in the cold bedroom. We would stick our noses out, timidly, from beneath the covers, and sample the temperature; it was always low. We would blow our breath up into the air and watch it turn white. Scant comfort in that. Still, the thing had to be done. In a rush of determinaton we would scramble out of bed, scoop up our clothes, and hurry down to dress by the kitchen stove.

In later years—not many later, either—the kitchen stove stepped back into its rôle as teacher of children. This time, however, it was not the alphabet. It was the lesson of shouldering a portion of the household work. My parents decided that, since I had become interested in athletics, the coal buckets would not be too heavy for me to handle; thereafter, the last thing before leaving for school, I must see that they were filled. And my brother, meantime, was assigned to reservoir duty. My father marked a bucket with a waterline suited to his boyish strength; and, as I was coming from the shed with the coal buckets, I would see him spinning the cistern pump and eyeing the waterline in his bucket.

* * *

My mother battled vainly against the pull of the kitchen stove. There were parties, on Sunday afternoons. Young people drifted in—three boys, a boy and a girl, two more girls. There was no formality, and the more guests the better my parents liked it. They took possession of the big parlor, sat on all the chairs, the couch, the front stairs; played and sang and laughed a great deal. My mother and father took quiet part in the hilarity. But, after a while, my father would leave the room; he would go to the kitchen and start rubbing two ears of popcorn together. We would hear him stoking the kitchen stove, and presently the muffled sound of popcorn, in a big iron skillet, burst and flung itself against the lid.

In the parlor someone would lift an inquiring nose; "Popcorn!" he would exclaim, and the exodus was on. Everybody headed for the kitchen. One of the girls would find an apron and assist with buttering the corn; one of the boys would take the dishpan and go after the apples in the cellar.

"I never saw such people," my mother insisted. "They *will* come out here and see this old furniture. And the stove hasn't been polished all week."

I suppose, if one took that old kitchen stove and stood it alongside a new gas range, with futuristic color scheme and oven control and other evidence of progress and scientific accomplishment, the old timer would look pretty bad. The top of it had been heated and reheated so often that it had sagged in the middle; the nickel plate was worn off the front and the ash pan was sprung so that it stood away a little at one corner. There was coal to handle and ashes to dispose of, and there were poker and tongs to bother with. I suppose I would vote for the gas stove myself, especially in the summer time. But in winter, when the air is electric and the snow underfoot goes crunch-crunch-crunch, I think of those snug Sunday afternoons and am persuaded that good things could be said about the old kitchen stove.

J. F. H.

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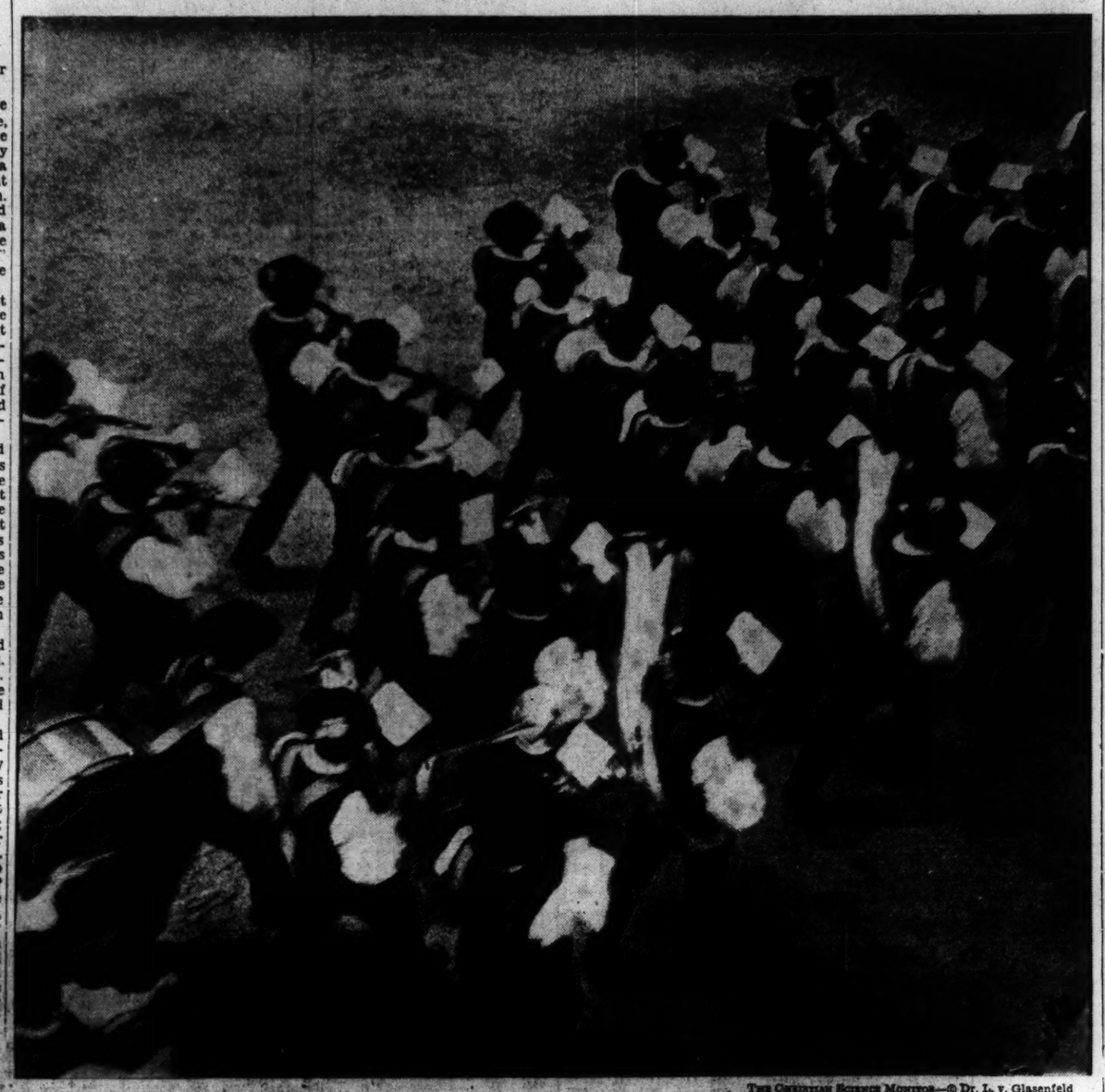

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Musique Villageoise, Exhibited at the London Salon of Photography

Where North and South Meet

Bamako is the most important town in the Western Soudan, and it is really rather charming. The new part, where the European buildings stand, has been attractively arranged by the Hon. Secretary of the Soudan in long, shady avenues, each house standing back in a garden flaming with bougainvillæa and hibiscus. Beyond lies the native town, with a new and an old part, of innumerable streets and courtyards. The beehive architecture of Senegal has given way to walls and roofs of plastered mud of the same red hue as one sees in Morocco and in many of the Saharan cities, that, as the sunlight catches it, has an almost transparent effect, as if the houses and the ground were lit by some subterranean fire. Above, at Koulouba, on a square hill, towers the Residence, seat of the mighty, and beyond, between flat banks, lies the Niger in its infancy.

Bamako, of all the towns I saw in the A. O. F., has about it a flavour of that much-abused word Oriental. Away from the grey monotony of Senegal, where the Harmattan from the north seems to shrivel colour and vegetation, and yet out of the reach of the Saharan influence, its atmosphere has a prismatic colouring vaguely Eastern. The trees are really green, the houses really white, the sky has not the Saharan air of having been withered by the heat, the flowers are crude patches of crimson and purple, and the avenues make zebra-like effects of light and shade.

In the big market-place North and South meet and mingle, as do East and West the other side of Suez. White trading-houses present neat white stucco fronts; small, dangerously-swift cars, flashing with white drill suits and cretonne parasols, scatter the swarming black humanity. In the Square sit the merchants under shelters of rough wood or grass mats, chaffering and bickering. In a long wooden stand is the jewellery—long strings of beads of all shapes and colours, . . . lumps of coral and amber and little jackdaw-like collections of odds and ends; of bits of coloured glass, of metal, of bead, of local stones. These little collections seem dear to the hearts of their owners, old, white-bearded Negroes who crouch on their haunches, running them lovingly through their fingers, holding them out invitingly, one by one. Near by are the booths of the tailors and shoe-makers, stitching at bou-bous and babouches, and behind, where the women cluster, is the food market.—LADY DOROTHY MILLS, in "The Road to Timbuktu." (London: Duckworth.)

"TRAMP! Tramp! Tramp! The boys are marching!" But this is no military route march. The bandsmen step bravely forward, appareled in full festal attire—including voluminous snowy sleeves and cockaded hats. Their music sheets are carried before them, as it might be, the insignia of office. Oh, the good cheer, the unsurpassed sunlight of a gala day! The metal instruments dazzle and glitter; each curved horn and trombone is polished to a golden gleam, reflecting as in a mirror the moving pageant. We can almost hear the resounding beat of the big drum, the shrill pipe of flute and fife and clarionet, the deeper note of French horn and trombone and cornet, all flying out in gusty waves of sound to drop deliciously in harmonies on the warm, bright air. The echoes are borne away beyond the market square, beyond the quaint little houses in the village street, away to the far, blue mountains with their snowy crests and deeply shadowed crevasses. They echo in a melody that carries on its wings the brave freedom of a hardy race of mountaineers.

We are watching our Tyrolese musicians from an interesting angle, somewhat above them, taking part as onlookers in a scene which might be viewed on any summer holiday, in any of the hillside villages of the Tyrol or of northern Italy. There is vigor, keen enjoyment, an appreciation of each one's individual part in this musical progress toward some given point which, judging from the wearing of holiday attire, is an objective of some considerable importance. For we, from our lofty perch, are beholding the official musicians, deputed to make melody at some important civic function; but, at the same time, not lacking in pleasurable anticipation. For there is, first, the close and friendly juxtaposition of one's neighbors, then the disciplinary exactness and responsibility of each one's part in making a complete and harmonious rhythm; and, above all, the gayety, the inspiration of that lilting, rousing, national air, to fill everyone, whether player or listener, with a pervading jollity! Hear the well-loved, well-known tune, see the ranks of briskly moving figures; and we must feel that from windows above, and from doorways and sidewalks below, there is the hearty applause of an intimately acquainted and appreciative audience.

Happily has the photographer, Dr. L. v. Glasenfeld, caught the liveliness of the village scene. The perspective is unusual and effective; and the subject has an animation, and a movement at once captivating and awakening to the imagination. The photographer himself lives in Italy; but the where, and the how, and the why, of these bandsmen he has left to our imagination.

Shadows

Soft gray shadows are lying on the hill;
Long blue shadows are underneath the trees.
Shades of dancing leaflets and shadows that are still,
And the shadow of a song is lilting in the breeze.

Shadows of the palm trees are floating on the stream,
And the shadows swept with gold dust where sunbeams filter through.
The mauve and purple shadows step softly as a dream
Of the gray clad Twilight with velvet cloak of blue.

Green and lilac shadows on the sun scorched trail,
Sudden gleams of sapphire on the shifting sand;
But when rain clouds gather, and stormy south winds wail,
Then the canyon, truly, is changed to shadowland.

The clouds come tumbling over and the lightning is a chain
That illumines all the crannies of the canyon wall;
But the wayward wind flees sobbing—and oh, the silver lane
Of shadows in the moonlight is the fairest of them all.

—RUBY DE CORSAW CULVER, in "The Flaming Bush." (Burbank, California: The Burbank Review Printing Company.)

Vigyázzatok!

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudomány! (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

MIKOR a farizeusok és szadduceusok Jézushoz jöttek „mennyei jelt" kérve tőle, a Mester tisztán látta hogy titokzatos és természet fölötti anyagi tüneményt követeltek. Válasza megrótta őket anyagi nézeteikért, azon igazi látóképesség hiányáért melyet az isteni kinyilatkoztatás jeleit vesszük észre: „Mikor estveledik, azt mondjátok: Szép idő lesz; mert veres az ég. Reggel pedig, Ma zivatar lesz; mert az ég borús és veres. Képmutatók, az ég ábrázatját meg tudjátok ítélni, az idők jeleit pedig nem tudjátok?"

Mert az Isten Szellem, hatalmának megnyilvánulása szellemi; mert ő isteni Elme, kijelentései mint eszmék jelennek meg. Ezért az anyag—eszméletlen, értelem nélküli, élettelen—nem lehet, magában véve, azon közeg melyen át Isten jelenlétét és hatalmát vesszük észre, és az anyagi hiedelemre ható emberi akarat sem idézhet elő „mennyei jelt."

E logikának értelmében mily könnyen érthető Mary Baker Eddynek kijelentése, mely "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) 98-ik oldalán található: „Az uj idők prófétája felismeri a szellemi láthatáron az uj idők jeleit, azon Keresztyénység ujjá születését mely meggyógyítja a beteget és megsemmisíti a tévedést, s egyéb jel nem fog adódni." Meg kell pillantanunk „az idők jeleit" a „szellemi láthatáron"! Az Igazság felismerése egyéni dolog, mert senki sem tudja az igazságot más számára meglátni.

A halandó ember többnyire sokkal nagyobb súlyt helyez a felfogás testi érzékére, mint az Istentől kapott szellemi érzék kultiválására. Hozzá van szokva hogy szorosabb figyelemmel kisérje az anyagot mint a szellemi eszméket melyek elmebeli látkörében jelennek meg. De ha értené azon egyszerű metafizikai tényt, mely szerint az egész emberi élet elmeállapotokból, elmebeli érzésekből, és elmebeli benyomásokból áll, mily gyorsan rájönne a szellemi érzékek kifejlesztésének szükségességére!

Mi a szellemi érzék? Science and Health definitiója szerint „a szellemi jó megkülönböztetése" (505-ik oldal). A szellemi jó pedig az Isten lényege. Nincs gonoszság az Istenben, az Igazságban; ezért az Ő jóságában tévelygés sincsen. Minél jobban értjük Isten tökéletességét, annál kevésbbé fognak a gonosz igényei valódinak látszani előttünk. Minél nagyobb a jó befolyása iránti fogékonyságunk, annál nagyobb a gonosztól való mentességünk.

A föld, mint anyag, nem súlyosbította az emberiség problémáit, s az anyag sokféle eleme sem okozta, mint anyagi elem, az emberiség szenvedéseit. Az alaphiba az, hogy az emberi elme a gonoszt mint valóságot fogadta el. A Krisztusi Tudomány azt állitja, hogy a szellemi érzékeknek a szellemi jó megkülönböztetése és az isteni Igazság elfogadása által hatalmuk van ahhoz, hogy a tévedést, mint valótlanságot, elutasítsák, s hogy így mindent ami nem harmónikus, legyőzzék.

Elmei befolyás, a hiedelemben, azon anyagiasabb tényező daczára is működhetik, mely mint az ember közvetlen környezete jut kifejezésre. Az anyagból való szem nem láthatja ezt a téves elmei befolyást. A halandó ember bajaiért szokás szerint az anyagi körülményeket okozza, de mikor az Isten—az isteni Igazság—megértése útján megismerkedik a létezés tényeivel, és rájön a gonosz elmei voltára, a bajokat tudományosan kezelve valótlannak, erőtlennek fogja bizonyítani.

Mindent ami a végtelen Elme birodalmában létezik, az isteni Alapelv kormányoz; ezért a szellemi jó öntudata rendszeres, természetes, és harmóniát teremtő. A gonosz hiedelmeknek azonban, mert az Igazság világán kívül esnek, nincs irányító Alapelvük; ezért van az, hogy a tévedés szuggesztiói, melyek az őrizetlen emberi öntudatban vetnek gyökeret, zűrzavaros útvesztőnek látszanak. Science and Health 234 és 235-ik oldalán olvassuk, hogy Jézus „nagy súlyt fektetett az emberi elme folyamataira, melyeket az érzékek nem látnak," és ezt: „Gonosz gondolatok és szándékok nem jutnak tovább, s nem ártanak többet, mint amennyit az egyén hiedelme megenged. Gonosz gondolatok, érzéki kivánságok, és rosszindulatú szándékok nem szállhatnak, mint vándorló virágpor, egyik emberi elméből a másikba, nem-gyanított szállást találva, ha az erény és igazság erős védelmet épít."

Az „idők jelei" elmeiek, de oly makacs a világ hiedelme abban, hogy az anyag lényeggel bir és abszolút, hogy az anyagi érzék a szellemi érzék követelményeinek mellőzésére akarja csábítani az embert. Ezért olyan szükséges hogy szellemileg éberek legyünk. A téves befolyást semminek és hatástalannak fogjuk bizonyítani mikor megértjük hogy a szellemi érzék mindég jelen van. Az Igazság örök jelenlétének és mindenható voltának felismerése teljes bizonyossággal megsemmisíti a gonosz szuggestiókat. Más segitség nincsen.

Márk tizenharmadik fejezetében Jézusnak a Krisztus, az Igazság végleges megjelenésére vonatkozó jóslását olvashatjuk. E fejezet ezen intelemmel végződik: „A miket pedig néktek mondok, mindenkinek mondom: Vigyázzatok!" A Krisztusi Tudomány ismétli ez intést és azt mondja, Vigyázzatok gondolkozásotokra!

Northern Winter

Snowflakes softly floating downward
Spreading whiteness o'er the ground,
Birds of winter gayly chirping
When alluring crust is found.
Frozen lakes and streams inviting
Youthful skaters. What delight!
Snowclad hillsides, smooth white courses,
Coasters' haven, day and night.
Now and then a sleighbell's jingle
Comes upon the frosty air.
Attributes of northern winter;
Tempting those who do and dare.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN ATWOOD.

Watch!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the Pharisees and Sadducees came to Jesus, asking for a "sign from heaven," it was evident to the Master that they were demanding a mysterious and supernatural material display. His reply rebuked their materialistic views, their lack of the true vision with which to discern the indications of divine revelation: "When it is evening, ye say, It will be fair weather: for the sky is red. And in the morning, It will be foul weather to day: for the sky is red and lowring. O ye hypocrites, ye can discern the face of the sky; but can ye not discern the signs of the times?"

Because God is Spirit the manifestation of His power is spiritual; because He is divine Mind His revelation appears as ideas. Therefore matter—unconscious, unintelligent, inert—cannot of itself be the means of discerning God's presence and power, nor can human will acting on material belief produce a "sign from heaven."

In the light of this logic, then, how clear becomes the statement of Mary Baker Eddy, found on page 98 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "The prophet of to-day beholds in the mental horizon the signs of these times, the reappearance of the Christianity which heals the sick and destroys error, and no other sign shall be given." We must behold the "signs of these times" in the "mental horizon"! The discernment of the truth is individual, for no one can see the truth for another.

Mortals are apt to devote far more heed to the physical sense of perception than to the cultivation of God-given spiritual sense. They are accustomed to give closer attention to matter than to the spiritual ideas which come into their mental view. But if they were aware of the simple metaphysical fact that mental states, mental feelings, mental impressions, determine the sum total of human experience, how quickly would they awaken to the need of developing spiritual sense!

What is spiritual sense? Science and Health defines it as the "discernment of spiritual good" (p. 505). And spiritual good is the substance of God. There is no evil in God, Truth; therefore, in His goodness there is no error. The more we accept of the divine perfection, the less evil's claims seem real to us. The greater our receptivity to the influence of good, the greater our immunity to evil.

The material earth of itself has not contributed to the major problems of mankind, nor have the multifarious elements of matter of themselves been the cause of its distresses. The basic error is the acceptance of evil as real in human thought. Christian Science affirms that spiritual sense, discerning spiritual good and accepting divine Truth, has the power to reject error as unreal, and so overcome discord.

Mental influence, in belief, may operate irrespective of the more material stratum which appears as immediate human environment. The material eye cannot see this erroneous mental influence. Mortals habitually attribute their discords to material conditions, but when the facts of being are learned through the understanding of God, divine Truth, the mental nature of evil will be apprehended, and the discords handled scientifically, and so proved to be unreal, powerless.

All that exists in the realm of infinite Mind is governed by divine Principle; therefore the consciousness of spiritual good is orderly, normal, and productive of harmony. But evil beliefs, being outside the universe of Truth, have no governing Principle. For this reason the suggestions of error which take root in the unguarded human consciousness appear as a chaotic maze. On pages 234 and 235 of Science and Health we are told that Jesus "laid great stress on the action of the human mind, unseen to the senses," and read further: "Evil thoughts and aims reach no farther and do no more harm than one's belief permits. Evil thoughts, lusts, and malicious purposes cannot go forth, like wandering pollen, from one human mind to another, finding unsuspected lodgment, if virtue and truth build a strong defence."

The "signs of the times" are mental, but so persistent is the world's belief that matter is substantial and absolute, that material sense would lead men to ignore the demands of spiritual sense. For this reason it is necessary for us to keep spiritually awake. Erroneous influence is proved to be null and void in the realization of the presence of spiritual sense. The recognition of Truth's omnipresence and omnipotence is an absolute destroyer of evil suggestion. And there is no other remedy.

In the thirteenth chapter of Mark we may read the prophecy of Jesus relating to the final appearing of the Christ, Truth. The chapter closes with this admonition: "And what I say unto you I say unto all, Watch." Christian Science reiterates this exhortation, and says, Watch your thinking!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Cinquains

Cinquains
Are delicate
Word chalices that seem
Too fragile, far, to hold my weight
Of thought.

—JO HARTMAN, in *Westward*.

Defining True Art

Beautiful things seem to put us in correspondence with a world the harmonies of which are more perfect, and bring a deeper peace than this imperfect life seems capable of yielding of itself. Our moments of peace are, I think, always associated with some form of beauty, of this spark of harmony within corresponding with some infinite source without. . . .

By finding and emphasizing in his work those elements in visual appearances that express these profounder things, the painter is enabled to stimulate the perception of them in others.

In the representation of a fine mountain, for instance, there are, besides all its rhythmic beauty of form and colour, associations touching deeper chords in our natures—associations connected with its size, age, and permanence, etc.; at any rate, we have more feelings than form and colour of themselves are capable of arousing. And these things must be felt by the painter, and his picture painted under the influence of these feelings, if he is instinctively to select those elements of form and colour that convey them. Such deeper feelings are far too intimately associated even with the finer beauties of mere form and colour for the painter to be able to neglect them; no amount of technical knowledge will take the place of feeling, or direct the painter so surely in his selection of what is fine. . . .

The picture of form and colour will never be able to escape the associations connected with visual things, neither will the picture all for subject be able to get away from its form and colour. And it is wrong to say, "If he paints the mountain faithfully from the form and colour point of view, it will suggest all those other associations to those who want them," unless, as is possible with a simple-minded painter, he be unconsciously moved by deeper feelings, and impelled to select the significant things while only conscious of his paint. But the chances are that his picture will convey the things he was thinking about, and, in consequence, instead of impressing us with the grandeur of the mountain, will say something very like: "See what a clever painter I am!" Unless the artist has painted his picture under the influence of the deeper feelings the scene was capable of producing, it is not likely anybody will be so impressed when they look at his work.

And the painter deeply moved with high ideals as to subject matter, who neglects the form and colour through which he is expressing them, will find that his work has failed to be convincing. — HAROLD SPEED, in "The Practice and Science of Drawing." (London: Seeley Service, Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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Financial: News and Comment

Many Prominent Stocks Dip Into Lower Territory

Moderate Recoveries Follow Selling Flurry but Tone Is Cautious

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—Financial markets pointed downward today as the labor situation appeared to be coming to a head.

Stocks were heavy from the start, but trading was dull until the early afternoon, when a 15-minute selling flurry put the ticker tape behind and brought losses ranging from 1 to around 3 points. There were a number of mild recoveries later, but support was of the ultra-cautious sort.

With the executive committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce meeting here with General Johnson of the NRA forces in an effort to draw up some proposal which would obviate a strike in the motor industry, speculative enthusiasm was at a low ebb.

Some Heavy Spots

Shares off around 2 points included Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, Nash, American Telephone, Western Union, Johns-Manville, American Can, Case, Columbian Carbon, Allied Chemical, U. S. Smelting, American Smelting and Cerro de Pasco.

Most of the rails lost a point or more, as did General Motors, U. S. Steel, Sears Roebuck, du Pont, Douglas Aircraft, National Distillers and U. S. Industrial Alcohol. Some resistance was shown by the utilities.

Postponement of a vote on the Fiesinger silver bill was seen in banking circles as an indication of further Administrative opposition.

Commission house sentiment, although not too bearish, was far from reflecting any boom-time psychology. The consensus was that stock prices would undergo considerable backing and filling until various pending problems approach a solution.

Some cheer was elicited from the 12 months' report of Montgomery Ward, which disclosed that the company had net profits of some $2,227,000, compared with a loss in the previous similar period of $5,686,000.

Advancing retail sales and freight car loadings were among the bright spots.

Bond Prices Trendless

Except for the U. S. Government list, which was firm and moderately higher, the bond market had no definite trend during the early trading today. A sharp drop in German issues featured the foreign group.

In many of the usually active corporate issues, the market was decidedly thin. Small offering brought declines of fractions to a point in loans like American & Foreign Power 5s, Alleghany Corporation 5s, Southern Railways 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s and Missouri Pacific 5s.

A few transfers in Bethlehem Steel 5s resulted in a gain of more than a point. Milwaukee Railways 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, and Goodyear 5s edged up minor fractions.

In the federal list, the best gains were made by Treasury 3¾s of 1943-47, up 10-32 of a point; 3¾s, up 5-32, and Liberty Fourth 4¼s, up 6-32. The rest of the list showed improvement ranging from 1-32 to 4-32. Trading was light.

Increasing uncertainty as to the course of the Reich in dealing with its external debt led to renewed selling in many of the German Government, municipal and corporate categories. Although not heavily traded, the Dawes Plan 7s slumped about 3 points, contrasted with a loss of 1½ points for the Young Plan 5½s under active trading. German Agricultural Bank 6s yielded nearly 3 points.

Other foreign groups were generally quiet, with changes narrow. Brazilian, Argentine, Belgian and French government loans ruled slightly higher. Japanese issues sagged.

U. S. Dollar Lower At $5.09⅜ to Pound

LONDON, March 19. (AP)—The United States dollar weakened ½ cent to the pound today to close at $5.09⅜, as compared with Saturday's close of $5.08⅞.

The offerings were rather more than the market cared to absorb, and the rate slipped gradually from the opening of $5.08¾ to close at the day's lowest.

German marks were offered down to 12.915, contrasted with Saturday's quotation of 12.83 to the pound. The French franc held steady throughout the day, closing at 77.42 to the pound, a fraction easier than Saturday's price of 77.40.

Offerings of gold were smaller, the £330,000 ($1,678,875) worth being bought at the unchanged price of 136s. 6d. ($34.72) a fine ounce.

PARIS, March 19 (AP)—The United States dollar opened and closed today at 15.20 francs (6.578 cents to the franc), ½ centime lower than Saturday's close of 15.205 francs (6.57 cents).

BERLIN, March 19 (AP)—The United States dollar was quoted at 2.515 marks (39.71 cents to the mark) on the foreign exchange market today, as compared with 2.514 marks (39.70 cents to the mark) on Saturday.

Greyhound Corp. Earnings

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 19—The annual report of the Greyhound Corporation and its 14 associated bus companies comprising the national system of Greyhound Lines reflects substantial improvement in earnings and capital structure as compared with 1932. The associated companies last year operated 108,396,939 bus miles and took in total revenues of $27,172,868, compared with 106,983,868 bus miles and $26,680,825 in revenues in 1932. Additional passengers carried in 1933 served to maintain revenues in the face of rate reductions.

Favorable Dividend Changes

NEW YORK, March 19—Standard Statistics Company reports 31 favorable dividend changes in the past week compared with 33 the week before. There were 14 increases, nine resumptions, seven extras and one initial payment. The week saw eight unfavorable revisions, the same number as in the previous week.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Mar.19	Mar.17
11⅞	6¾		Adams Express	2000	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
34⅜	16	1	Adams Millis	2700	31⅜	30	30⅛	31⅜
11⅜	7¾		Addressograph	400	10	9¾	9¾	10¼
9⅝	6¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
106⅛	85½	.37	Air Reduction	100	97⅛	96¼	98¼	97⅝
23⅞	19¼	.80	Alaska-Juneau	700	3	2¾	3	2⅝
5⅛	2¾		Allegheny Corp	11000	21¾	20½	20½	21½
14⅝	5½		Allegh pf ww xxx	1900	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅜
12⅛	5¼		Allegheny pf xw	1200	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
20	20		Al egh pf ww XL	1000	7¼	7¼	7¼	
160⅜	144		Alleghany Steel	100	30	30	30	
23⅜	16⅛		Allied Chem	2700	147½	146½	147½	148⅛
7¾	4		Allis Chalmers	1900	19⅛	18¾	19	19⅛
50⅜	41½	2	Amal Leather	300	6	6	6	6⅛
36	25⅛		Amerada	900	48⅜	47½	47⅞	48
23	14⅛		Am Ag Ch Del	400	39	38½	38½	
12⅜	7⅞		Am Bank Note	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
38	28	.60	Am Beet Sugar	1400	10¼	9¾	9¾	10⅛
107⅜	94⅛	4	Am Brake S&F	400	31	31	31	31½
142	126½	7	Am Can	7000	97⅜	95¾	96	96
33½	23½		Am Can pf	300	142	142	142	141
56⅛	38¼		Am Car & Fdry	900	28¼	27	27	28¼
31½	20½		Am Car & F pf	400	49⅛	48	49⅛	
85	48¼	.37	Am Chain pf	300	28	26	26	27
63⅛	47⅜		Am Chicle	100	53	53	53	
5	6¾		Am Com Alcohol	1200	56⅛	48¾	50	50⅛
13¾	7¾		Am Smcastic T	400	3⅛	4	4⅛	4⅜
25	12		Am & For Pow	4700	10	9⅛	9⅝	10⅛
22⅝	17⅛	1	Am & For Pow 6	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
10	6½		Am Hawaiian	700	19⅛	18¾	19	20⅛
11	6¼		Am Ice	900	8¼	8¼	8¼	
38¾	26¼		Am International	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
74⅝	50		Am Locomotive	700	34	33¾	34	35⅛
27⅝	18		Am Loco pf	600	70	67½	67½	70⅛
34⅝	21	1½	Am Metal	3100	22¾	22⅛	22½	23⅜
12⅛	5⅛		Am News	60	31	30⅛	30⅛	33⅜
29⅞	13⅜	1⅛	Am Power & Lt	6700	9⅜	8¾	8¾	9¾
26⅛	12⅛	1¼	Am P&L 6% pf	400	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	
17⅜	13⅞		Am P&L 5% pf	200	20¼	19⅛	19⅛	
38¼	17⅛		Am Radiator	6800	14⅜	14	14	14
7⅜	3¼		Am Rolling Mill	7900	23⅛	22¼	22¾	23⅜
31	19½		Am Seating	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
30	19½	2	Am Ship & Com	400	11⅛	11	11⅛	11⅜
114	100		Am Shipbuilding	10	34	34	34	
84½	71¼		Am Smelt & Ref	31000	43	41	41	43⅜
26⅛	19¼		Am Smelt & R pf	700	110	110	110	
81	68	2	Am Smelt Fdries	100	80	80	80	
44¼	37	2	Am Steel F pf	700	31	30	30	31
52	46	2	Am Stores	20	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	
110½	100½	7	Am Sugar Ref	100	40	40	40	
125½	107⅜	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	52½	52½	52½	
13	4⅞		Am Tel & Tel	100	108	108	108	
28⅜	7⅜		Am Type Fndrs	11000	118⅜	117	117⅛	118⅛
37⅝	16⅜	1	Am Type F pf	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
17⅞	11⅜		Am Wat W & E	40	20	20	20½	21
83⅛	61⅜		Am Woolen	4000	30⅜	30	30½	31
4¾	1¼		Am Woolen pf	900	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅝
14⅞	5¼		Am Writ Paper	400	75	73½	73½	73⅞
9	5⅜		Am Writ Paper pf	1800	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞
17⅜	13⅞		Am Zinc Lead & S	500	13¾	13¼	13¼	13⅜
11	9¼		Anaconda Cop	2700	14⅛	14	14	14⅜
88⅜	66	6½	Anaconda Wire	100	10	10	10	
33	26⅛	1	Anchor Cap pf	30	88⅜	88	88⅜	
6⅞	4⅛		Archer Daniels	300	30	29⅝	29⅝	30
3⅜	2¼		Armour Ill A	8000	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6
64⅛	55		Armour Ill B	700	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞
9	3⅜		Armour Ill pf	2200	60⅞	59	59	61
9	4¼		Arnold Constable	600	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜	6¾
1	1		Artloom Corp	170	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝
18¼	11⅛		Asso Apparel Ind	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
73⅜	54		Asso Dry Goods	400	15⅛	15	15⅜	15⅝
85½	70⅛	3.30	Atchison T&SF	9000	66¼	64⅝	65	66⅞
54¼	39		Atchison pf	600	81⅛	79	79	79
15¼	28¼	1	Atl Coast Line	900	46	44	44	47⅛
55⅛	35⅛	.50b	Atl Refining	9700	30⅜	29⅝	30⅛	31
99⅛	82	8	Atlas Powder	100	49¼	49¼	49½	51⅛
16¼	7⅛		Atlas Powder pf	100	98⅛	97	97	98
57⅜	47⅜	2	Atlas Tack	200	16	16	16	16⅜
16⅝	7		Auburn Auto	3000	52¼	51⅛	51	53⅜
10⅜	5⅜		Austin Nichols	1700	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	15
			Aviation Corp Del	3100	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8
16	11		Baldwin Loco	3700	13⅜	12¾	12¾	13¼
55	35		Baldwin Loco pf	400	49⅜	47⅞	48	50
34½	22¼		Balt & Ohio	9000	29⅛	28½	28⅝	29⅞
37⅝	24½		Balt & Ohio pf	900	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	32¼
6½	3		Barker Bros	400	5½	5	5	5⅛
36	16⅛		Barker Bros pf	100	31½	30	30	33⅛
10	7¾		Barnsdall A	900	8¼	8	8	8⅜
18	10⅞		Bastrice Cream	1000	14¾	14½	14⅝	
62½	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	400	60½	60	60	
14⅜	8		Beiding Hem	1900	13¾	12¾	12¾	60⅜
23⅞	16⅛	1⅛	Benef Ind L	1900	17⅜	16⅞	17	17⅜
33¾	26⅛	.25b	Bendix Aviation	2700	17⅜	16¾	17	
42½	34¾		Bendix Co	1700	32⅛	31½	31⅝	32
82	65¼		Bethlehem Steel	17100	41¾	39⅞	40¾	42⅞
40	27	1b	Beth Steel pf	100	73¼	73¼	73¼	
16⅛	10⅜		Bigelow Sanford	70	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	36⅜
36	18		Blaw Knox	700	13¾	13	13⅛	13⅝
68⅛	50	3	Bloomingdale	10	22	22	23	
27½	19⅞	1.60	Blumenthal pf	10	51¼	51¼	51¼	
28⅝	20¾		Bohn Alum & Br	900	58⅛	56½	56½	58⅜
18½	12	.25b	Borden	1700	23½	22¾	22¾	23¼
20¾	15	*1	Borg Warner	2700	25	24	24	25
36¼	20½		Briggs Mfg	4700	15	14¼	14⅜	15
80½	61	5	Briggs & Strat	100	18½	18	18	
10⅞	7		Brooklyn Man T	2000	30⅞	29¼	29¼	30¾
9⅜	6⅝		Brooklyn Un Gas	200	71	70¼	70½	
75	63½	2	Brunswick Balke	3200	9¾	9¼	9¼	10
14¼	10		Bucyrus Erie	400	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
7⅝	5⅜		Bucyrus E pf	30	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	
37⅜	25		Bucyrus E cv pf	30	11⅛	11¼	11¼	
15⅛	7⅜		Budd Mfg	700	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	8⅝
15½	4		Budd Mfg pf	20	29	28⅜	28⅜	
19⅜	15	.40	Budd Wheel	1500	4	4	4	
3⅞	2⅛		Bullard	1500	12¼	11	12¼	13¾
4¾	2⅛		Burns Bros pf	160	10½	10¼	10¼	10⅝
32⅜	21⅞		Burroughs Add	900	16¼	15⅝	16	16⅜
63	47¼		Bush Terminal	500	3	3	3	3
			Butterick	200	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
			Byers	900	26½	25	25½	27
			Byers pf	30	55	55	55	
27⅛	18⅜	.25b	Calif Packing	700	24⅝	24	24	26
1¾	⅞		Callahan Z & L	2700	1½	1	1	1⅛
9½	2		Campbell Wy&C	1600	14	13	13	14
25⅛	4		Calumet & Hecla	800	5½	5	5	5
20½	24½	1	Canada Dry	1900	25	24½	24½	25½
33¼	28½	2	Canadian Pacific	800	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16⅝
9¾	5⅝		Cannon Mills	400	31½	31	31	
32	26¾	3	Capital Admin	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	
10	7	5	Capital Admin pf	80	30	30	30	
86⅜	65¼		Carlo Gas'O st	20	86	86	86	
84½	4		Case Thresh	7300	69¾	68½	68½	87
32⅜	23½	.80	Case Thresh pf	10	71¾	71¾	71¾	70⅞
44⅞	33¼		Caterpillar Trac	1900	29½	28¾	28¾	29⅜
14⅛	6⅜		Celanese Corp	2900	38¼	36⅝	37⅛	39⅛
12⅜	7¾		Century Ribbon	110	13½	13	13	13⅜
93	85	7	Century Rib pf	300	10½	10½	10½	11
40¼	32⅝		Cerro de Pasco	10	83¼	83¼	83¼	
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	7700	34	32⅝	32⅝	34¼
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	600	41	39½	39½	41⅝
8	1⅞		Chi & Il Ill pf	6400	44¾	44	44	44⅞
11⅞	2½		Chi & Gt West	200	5	5	5	
8½	4¼		Chi & Gt W pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
13¼	6⅞		Chi Mil & St P	200	9¾	9¼	9¼	
15	6⅜		Chi Mil & St P pf	1100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
28	13¾		Chic & N'western	4600	13⅛	12¾	12¾	13⅜
8⅞	8½		Chi & N'west pf	300	24	23½	23½	24¼
22¼	16½		Chi Pneu Tool	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	
11⅜	5		Chi Pneu T pf	100	19½	19½	19½	20⅜
6¼	2¾		Chi St P Min & O pf	130	7¼	7¼	7¼	
9⅝	4⅜		Chi Rock Isl & P	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
30⅝	19¼	.50b	Chi R&P pf	400	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅝			Chickasaba Cot O	800	38⅜	37½	38⅜	38⅜
60⅜	49¼		Childs Company	400	9¾	9½	9¾	10⅛
24⅜	17⅜	2	Chrysler	38600	51½	49¾	50	52¼
78⅝	67	6½	City Ice & Fuel	400	21	20¾	20¾	21½
1¼	⅜		City Ice & F pf	20	78	78	78	78½
2¾	¾		City Stores v.t.c	600	⅞	⅞	⅞	
21¾	9¾		City Stores	1400	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
39⅜	28	1	City Stores A	100	4⅛	4	4	4¾
18⅛	9⅜		Clark Equipment	1400	17	16½	16½	
8⅝	3⅝		Cluett Peabody	200	37	37	37	38
40⅜	27		Colgate-Palm P	4900	16½	15½	15⅞	16½
19¼	11⅛	.50b	Collins & Aikman	1600	24	22½	22⅝	24½
78⅛	52	6	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	6½	6½	6½	6½
29⅛	23		Colo & Southern	30	34	34	34	
71	58	2	Columbia Gas	6100	15¾	15	15⅛	15⅝
32	18⅜		Columbia G pf A	200	75	75	75	80
29	23½	1¾	Columbia Pic vte	5800	27⅜	26⅝	27	27⅞
101	91½	6⅜	Columbian Carb	1700	68½	66⅝	67	69
108	95	3	Comm Credit	2900	30¼	29½	29½	30⅜
36⅜	30	.60	Comm Cr 7% pf	1300	86½	84½	84½	86
3¾	1¾		Comm Cr 7% pf	20	99½	99½	99½	
44⅞	21½	6	Comm Solvents	1000	108	105	105	106
31¼	33	1.30	Comwith & So	18800	27½	26¾	26¾	27⅜
4	2½	.50b	Comwith & S 6pf	6500	37⅞	36⅜	37	39¼
17⅞	12⅜		Consolcum Nairn	500	39½	38	38	39⅝
47⅝	28⅜		Consol Film Ind	500	27⅞	26½	27	27⅞
92¼	82	5	Consol Film I pf	300	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5⅛
4⅝	2½		Consol Gas	4100	15½	15½	15½	16
14⅛	9¾	.25b	Consol Gas pf	30	38	38	38⅜	39⅛
2⅜	1⅝		Consol Laundries	100	89	89	89	89¼
8⅜	2⅛		Consol Oil	700	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	7
2½	1		Consol Rys Cu pf	2700	12⅜	12	12⅛	12⅜
9½	6⅛		Consol Textile	400	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅜	2⅜		Container A	3200	15⅜	14⅝	14⅝	15⅛
14⅝	7		Container B	700	8¾	8¾	8¾	
2⅝	1⅝		Cont Baking A	1500	3⅝	3½	3½	4
81½	75	2½	Cont Baking B	100	12	12	12	12⅜
34⅞	23¾	1.20	Cont Can	900	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝
23⅜	11⅜		Cont Insurance	2500	77¾	76	76¼	77
20¾	16⅛		Cont Motors	1100	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
84½	71	3	Cont Oil	800	31½	30⅞	31	31½
9⅞	3¾		Corn Products	4300	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	18⅛
35	26		Coty	700	71½	70¾	71	72
15	8		Cream of Wheat	900	7¼	7	7	
38⅛	29¼		Crosley Radio	700	3⅜	3	3	3⅛
8	3		Crown Cork & S	500	13¾	12⅜	13⅛	
38⅝	21⅜		Crown Zellerbach	500	30¼	30	30	30½
3½	1		Crucible Steel	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅝
9⅞	3		Cuba Cane Sug	200	2	2	2	2⅜
50⅜	23	3½	Cuban Am Sug	2100	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝
25⅛	13½		Cudahy Packing	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
71	43½		Curtis Publishing	700	45¾	45	45⅝	47½
3⅛	2½		Curtis Pub pf	2300	23¼	21	22⅜	23⅝
11	5¼		Curtiss-Wright	5100	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	8
21½	11	8	Curtiss-Wright A	19600	10⅛	10	10¼	10½
			Cushman 8%	10	70½	70½	70½	
			Cutler Hammer	300	18¾	17⅞	17⅞	
8½	6	.30b	Davega St	300	7	7	7	
18½	11½	.50	Deere & Co pf	400	14⅜	14⅛	14½	14⅜
73½	52		Deere & Co	3800	20¼	20	20⅛	21
33⅝	22½		Del & Hudson	1700	42½	41½	42	43⅜
11⅞	8⅝		Del Lack & W	1700	61½	61½	61½	63⅞
84	63¼	4	Denver R O pf	800	28	27	27½	28½
18⅛	10⅛		Detroit Edison	800	9	9	9	9⅛
49⅛	36	3½	Detroit & Mack pf	60	10	10	10	
28½	21⅜		Devoe & Ray A	100	44½	44½	44½	
31½	22	1½	Diamond Match	400	24½	24½	24½	
39⅜	30		Diamond M pf	200	30	30	30	
32	19	1.20	Dome Mines	5300	27⅞	26¾	27	27⅝
39⅜	28⅛		Dominion Stores	1300	20¾	20¼	20½	20¾
85⅜	70⅛	3.30	Douglas A	31500	36⅝	34⅝	35	36⅜
99⅛	82	8	Dresser B	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10⅛
16¼	7⅛		du Pont de Nem	4600	96¼	93½	93½	96
130	118	8	du Pont deb	400	130	119	120	130
100	90	8	Duquesne Lt pf	60	100	100	100	99⅛
19⅜	8¼		Eastern Roll Mill	900	10¼	9⅝	9¼	10⅜
93¾	70	3	Eastman Kodak	500	89	88	88¼	89⅛
133	120	8	Eastman Kod pf	40	132	131½	132	
28⅜	13½	.25e	Eaton Mfg	1800	19½	18¾	19	20
19¼	11⅝		Elsingon Schild	700	17⅞	17	17	17⅞
7⅛	3⅜		Elec Auto-Lite	11800	27½	25¾	26⅝	28
7⅛	4¼		Elec Boat	1700	6¼	5¾	6	6¼
9⅝	4⅜		Elec & Mus Ind	2600	6⅛	5¾	6	6¼
30⅛	6⅛		Elec Pow & Lt	2300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
			Elec Pow & L pf	3800	35	34½	34⅝	35⅝
			El Pw&L 6% pf	600	14	14	14	14½
83	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	300	46½	46½	46½	48⅝
23½	11⅜		Elk Horn Coal	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
10⅝	8½	1	Engineers P S pf	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	9¼
24⅞	13⅞		Equitable Off Bld	200	18	17½	17½	
37⅞	16		Erie RR	500	9	8¾	8¾	
14⅜	7⅛	.50	Erie RR 1pf	3100	21½	20½	21	21⅛
23⅜	9		Eureka Vacuum	1500	26½	25⅝		
			Evans Products	700	11¼	11	11⅛	12
			Exchange Buffet	4800	20	18⅝	19	20
				50	8¼	8	8	8⅜
7¾	4⅛		Fairbanks pf	40	6¼	6	6	
18	2		Fairbanks pf ct	80	5¼	4⅜	5	6⅛
61	30		Fairbanks Morse	400	15¼	15	15	
14⅜	7¼		Fairbanks M pf	30	50¼	50	50	
6⅜	6½		Fed Lt Trac	900	9¾	9¾	9¾	
4	1⅜		Fed Motor Tr	400	6¼	6¼	9½	10⅛
31	22¾	.80f	Fed Water Serv	900	21½	21	21½	23⅝
34⅛	23¾	1.20	Fed'd Dept Sto	500	27½	26	26	
35¼	18	.40	Fidelity Phe F In	200	31	30	30	
61½	54½	2½	Firestone T & R	300	20½	20	20	
17⅝	9⅝		First Nat Stores	200	54¾	54¾	54¾	55¼
22	13		Follansbee B	100	12⅜	12¾	12¾	13⅜
80	60		Foster-Wheeler	400	18¼	18¼	18¼	19
27½	19⅜	.95e	Foster-Wheel pf	20	76	76	76	80
17⅞	12¼		Fourth Nat Inv	100	17½	17½	17½	
63	38½	7	Fox Film A	800	23¾	23¾	23¾	
50⅜	43⅜	2	Franklin Sim pf	800	15½	14⅝	14⅝	15⅝
17	9		Freeport Texas	1600	50¾	50¾	50¾	53½
			Fuller 2pf	10	24¼	14¼	14¼	14¾
4⅝	2¼		Gabriel Snub A	300	4¼	4	4	
20	11⅛		Gamewell	30	18⅞	18	18	
43⅛	33½	1	Gen Am Inv	800	10	9¾	9¾	10
21⅜	15⅛		Gen Am Trans	1700	39⅛	38⅜	39	
14⅛	7⅜		Gen Asphalt	1100	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
10⅝	8⅜	1	Gen Baking	600	12⅜	11¾	11⅞	12⅛
10⅝	3⅝		Gen Baking pf	40	104	102	102	
25	14⅛		Gen Bronze	900	9½	8¾	9	9½
35⅛	24		Gen Cable	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2	1		Gen Cable pf	300	20	20	20	
36⅜	25⅛	.60	Gen Electric	9600	21⅝	20⅝	21	21⅞
36⅞	32¾	1.80	Gen Elec Sp	800	12¾	12¾	12¾	
13⅜	8⅜	.20	Gen Foods	600	33¾	33¼	33¼	
37⅝	29½		Gen Gas & E A	700	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
46⅞	37⅜	.60	Gen Gas & E A	700	13⅜	13

Financial: News and Comment

Trade Interests In Madrid Urging U. S.-Spanish Pact

Exporters, Importers and Officials Anxious to See Barriers Removed

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MADRID, March 19—The present barriers against American exports to Spain could be removed by a bilateral accord settling long-standing differences between the two countries, Spanish and American commercial officials said today.

Spanish exporters complain that their leading products, such as manufactured cork, olives, olive oil and onions, are kept out of the United States by prohibitive tariffs and that Almeria grapes are excluded by "unfair regulations of the Department of Agriculture."

American business people here are displeased because Spain has granted preferential customs rates to certain European countries on important imports, including automobiles, motion pictures, artificial silk and cured meats, the rates running from 50 to 100 per cent below the rates on American products.

The new "contingent" system has further complicated matters because it is based on the theory that Spain should buy from countries which buy from Spain. The schedule to be worked out will affect American exports to Spain, because this country has a two-to-one unfavorable trade balance with the United States.

Despite this system, Spanish officials say they are anxious to negotiate an agreement with the United States on disputed matters and arrange a commercial pact to replace the present unsatisfactory modus vivendi.

Unless some treaty is put through, Spain might transfer purchases of many products to South America, as well as to other European centers.

"The Spaniards wish to negotiate a settlement of the differences between the two nations because American products are popular here," officials of the American Chamber of Commerce explained. They say a reduction on the American duties on various articles would bring a corresponding decrease in Spanish tariffs on the major American products sold here.

Government officials have assured the chamber that reductions would be made on the tariffs covering automobiles, rubber manufactures, pharmaceutical products, business machinery, industrial machinery, dyes, lumber and other American products in case the United States takes the desired steps.

Nation's Merchants By and Large Favor Continuance of NRA

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 19—A nation-wide poll of merchants today revealed the retailing industry and the general public supporting the NRA and the recovery program with undiminished fervor.

The survey was made by the National Retail Dry Goods Association among its 4500 member department and specialty stores in large and average size communities in practically every state.

The trade association asked its members four questions: Has the NRA been helpful to your business and to business generally? What seems to be the general sentiment in your community at this time concerning the NRA? What are the prospects for continued business recovery immediately ahead? Do you believe the NRA should be continued permanently in its present form, modified, or discontinued entirely upon its date of expiration?

The N. R. D. G. A. reported that approximately 80 per cent of the members responding said definitely that the NRA has had a beneficial effect on their business and on business in their community. Nearly 70 per cent of them felt that the public in their home territories was strongly behind the NRA. Some 78 per cent of the merchants saw prospects of continued business recovery immediately ahead. At least 86 per cent of them declared themselves in favor of continuing the NRA—73 per cent of them asking for its extension in a modified or amended form.

Steel Makers Face Still Higher Costs

Faced by prospects of higher costs, steel makers are not urgently seeking commitments for second quarter, says the magazine Steel. They estimate that with a 10 per cent proposed reduction in hours of labor there will be need for about 12 per cent more workers, and in that event foresee a shortage of skilled labor.

Suspension of shipments to automobile manufacturers have been relatively few, though lighter specifications are being issued.

The chief improvement in the market emanates from railroads which are releasing rails, cars and material recently awarded.

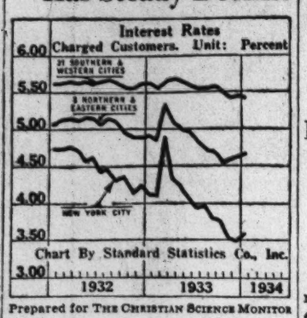
This has lifted rail production at Pittsburgh, Chicago and Buffalo. New rail orders in the week include 18,000 tons for three western lines.

Eastman Kodak Co. 1933 Profits Total $11,119,044

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—Combined profits of Eastman Kodak Co. and its wholly owned subsidiaries for 1933 totaled $11,119,044 after fixed charges, equal to $4.76 a common share after dividends on the preferred stock. This compares with profits of $6,058,748, or $2.52 a share, in 1932.

Current assets on Dec. 31 last totaled $79,884,343 including $17,276,785 in cash, compared with $85,666,575, of which $9,118,176 was in cash, at the end of 1932. Current liabilities were $10,926,860 compared with $7,856,565.

Bank Credit Volume Has Steady Decline



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INSTEAD of a rising volume of bank credit and stiffening of money rates, current betterment in industrial activity has been accompanied by a progressive decline in the credit factors.

New York banks are charging fully 1.13 per cent less on average to borrowers than a year ago.

To the extent that the Government funds are financing business enterprises, directly or indirectly, the cost of business credit is closely allied with the cost of Government credit.

Currency Control In Japan and Manchuria Said to Be Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—Various changes in Japanese banking and finance are indicated in reports reaching the Finance and Investment Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, according to the latest issue of Far Eastern Financial Notes, just released. These changes affect note issue of Japanese banks, bank dividends, branch banking, and the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

According to one report from Kobe, Japanese bank notes may be entirely withdrawn from Manchuria. The Japanese Department of Finance, says the report, is expected to draw up a plan for the control of currencies in both Japan and Manchuria.

In the latter area there are at present in circulation Yokohama Specie Bank notes and Bank of China notes. These notes have played an important part in the recent financial history of the "Three Eastern Provinces," but their withdrawal is suggested for the sake of unifying the currency of Manchuria.

With reference to the withdrawal of these notes the Japan Weekly Chronicle states: "It is necessary to solve the question before it becomes difficult to convert gold and silver currency through increased circulation of Manchurian currency."

Almost coincident with the appearance of the above news item was the report that an agreement had been reached legalising the notes of the Central Bank of Manchoukuo in the Kwantung Leased Territory. In that territory it is reported to have been agreed that the Central Bank of Manchoukuo will indemnify the Yokohama Specie Bank for the suspension of the circulation of its notes.

Chicago Industry Moves Forward In Encouraging Way

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 19—Chicago's industrialists gave the brightest tone to the local business picture last week, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce. While retail and wholesale activities continued their unsatisfactory trend, it was in factory circles that the most significant news was uncovered.

Typical of the upward movement was a report by a large local assembly plant of one of the automobile companies that wages had been increased and output increased to 400 cars daily. In like fashion, a company specializing in refrigerators reported a 15 per cent increase in personnel. One of the largest electrical manufacturing companies in the Middle West made small additions to its force and appeared optimistic for the first time in months.

In the utility field, the number of telephones in use in Chicago continued slightly upward. Gas and electric power sales also ranged well ahead of the corresponding week in 1933.

Wholesalers, already far past expectations for the year, report steady heavy demands from the South. Higher wages in southern mills, together with the so-called "cotton money" is keeping southern retailers busy. In the Northwest, an improvement in winter crop conditions is also reacting through consumer outlets.

Chicago retail stores, as well as chain and mail order houses, are also ahead of their sales programs. Department stores report Easter buying as the best in three years.

Northwest Sugar Beet Growers' Crop Is Larger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 19—Sugar beet growers in Northern Pacific territory received for their sugar beet crops in 1933 a total of $4,030,607, compared with $3,687,217 in 1932.

According to figures compiled by the agricultural development department of the railway company, four factories—the American Beet Sugar Company, East Grand Forks, Minn.; Holly Sugar Corporation, Sidney, Mont.; Great Western Sugar Company, Billings, Mont., and Amalgamated Sugar Company, Missoula, Mont.—were supplied with sugar beets by 2975 growers in the three states. Their aggregate crop of beets was 906,832 tons from 80,794 acres. This is to be compared with an acreage for the same plants in 1932 of 67,997 acres, which produced 689,298 tons.

Steel Operations Drop to 46.2 P. C. Of Mill Capacity

First Reaction in Weeks—Labor Troubles Cast Shadow on Activities

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—The first reaction in steel operations for several weeks, or since the third week in January, was noted last week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute, which estimated that the pace for the week would average 46.2 per cent of capacity as compared with 47.7 per cent for the preceding. Actually it is believed that the gait did not decline this much. In other words some open-hearth furnaces which were scheduled to have been put out of blast in the Youngstown district kept operating after all. Therefore, the pace was practically unchanged.

A better balancing of conditions in the steel industry has been taking place. Earlier this year the Middle West was far more active than the East while lighter forms of steel were in far better demand than heavier. Now the eastern producing districts are creeping up on those farther West. Again, while lighter forms of steel have been lagging somewhat in demand, the heavy forms, such as rails, structurals and bars, have been forging ahead.

Possible Labor Troubles

Of course the labor troubles among automobile makers and among the steel makers themselves are a serious influence which may retard steel business considerably. If it were not for this influence the steel pace would probably forge ahead to 60 per cent operations without a break. Even as conditions now are, a 60 per cent pace before the end of the year is expected.

Consumers are not buying ahead because there is no immediate likelihood of higher prices.

There have been no important price changes filed with the American Iron and Steel Institute. Nearly all of the prices being filed these days pertain to specialties, which do not loom important.

Orders placed for fabricated structural steel so far this year have totaled 200,000 tons. This is twice the total for the corresponding period last year, but it is less than half the average in the like periods from 1927 to 1931. Awards of structurals during the last week were over 17,000 tons, a moderate increase from the preceding week.

There is promise of a large volume of orders for cast iron pipe over the next few months as loans go through to municipalities. Pipe line extensions and replacements have been neglected in recent years, and hence there is a very good potential demand for pipe.

West Buys Pig Iron

Pig iron demand continues quiet in the East but is fairly active in the Middle West. In the Chicago district shipments this month are 50 per cent better than in February.

Tin plate operations are at 80 per cent of capacity, though they are frequently at 100 per cent at this time of year. The high prices for pig tin and tin plate may slow demand this year, as there is a tendency to use substitutes such as cardboard when tin plate becomes rather high in price.

The first order for steel barges for several months in the Pittsburgh district has been placed and will account for a consumption of about 1000 tons of steel, mostly plates.

Commercial Treaty Is Consummated By Peru and Chile

LIMA, Peru, March 19 (By U. P.)—A commercial treaty between Peru and Chile was signed here Saturday, concluding elaborate and lengthy negotiations between the two countries.

The ceremony took place at Torre Tagle palace, where Solon Polo, Foreign Minister, and Ambassador Manuel Rivas Vicuna simultaneously affixed their signatures to a treaty "liquidating pending obligations derived from the Lima Treaty of June, 1929," which settled the 50-year-old Tacna-Arica dispute.

Among the pending obligations are construction of a port for Peru at Arica, Chile, and the construction of a peace monument there.

Texts of the treaties will be published next month, it was understood.

Earlier in the day, President Oscar Benavides received the Chilean Order of Merit, presented by Ambassador Rivas, and Saturday night Peru responded by decorating President Arturo Alessandri of Chile, with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun. The staff of the Chilean Embassy were similarly decorated.

Government Receipts Ahead of Last Year

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—Government receipts for the 1934 fiscal year, which ends June 30, today reached $2,132,545,000—or more than was collected in the entire fiscal year of 1933 when receipts came to $2,079,696,742.

New taxes, including those of agricultural, processing and distilled spirits, were important contributors to the larger revenue.

Income tax collections for the fiscal year to March 16, the latest day available, were $482,212,000 as against $453,007,000 last year.

Deposits on income taxes during March were $125,005,359 as compared with $69,667,920 last March when banks were closed.

Expenditures for the fiscal year to date were $4,589,680,000, as compared with $3,[illegible] last year.

Analysis Shows Cotton Farms Gradually Moving to Southwest

New Belt Established in Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, With the Lone Star State Taking Over Acreage Primacy—Crop Reduction Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, March 19—It is not generally recognized that during the last 15 years there has been a quiet, gradual but progressive change in the cotton acreage in the United States from the old South to the newer Southwest. The importance of this shift is brought into bold relief through the plans now being formulated by the Roosevelt Administration for the compulsory control of cotton acreage, as provided for in the Bankhead bill.

The trend of cotton from the old South to the Southwest can be seen very clearly by examining the figures for 1902, 1912, 1922 and 1932 in three states in the new cotton belt and six states in the old cotton belt, as follows:

Cotton Acreages in Old and New Cotton Belts

State	1902	1912	1922	1932
Old South				
Mississippi	3,193,570	2,889,000	3,014,000	3,830,000
Alabama	3,642,964	3,730,000	2,771,000	3,159,000
Georgia	4,006,199	5,335,000	3,418,000	2,985,000
South Carolina	2,248,589	2,695,000	1,912,000	1,842,000
Louisiana	1,886,124	929,000	1,140,000	1,801,000
North Carolina	1,112,260	1,845,000	1,625,000	1,373,000
New Southwest				
Texas	7,656,312	11,338,000	11,874,000	13,922,000
Arkansas	1,854,482	1,991,000	2,799,000	3,530,000
Oklahoma	306,750	2,665,000	2,918,000	3,123,000

From 1902 to 1932 there has been an increase in the Texas cotton acreage from about 7,500,000 acres to about 14,000,000 acres. In the seven-year period, 1924 to 1930, Texas farmers planted about 17,000,000 acres of cotton every year. The total acreage of cotton in the United States during the same period varied from about 40,000,000 to 47,000,000.

The leading position of Texas in cotton production is again shown in the following table, giving the probable quotas for various cotton states for 1934 under the government cotton control plan:

Probable Cotton Quotas

State	Ave. Prod. in Bales Base Period	Probable Allotment for 1934
Texas	4,580,000	3,885,000
Mississippi	1,559,000	983,180
Arkansas	1,358,000	885,540
Alabama	1,255,000	790,650
Georgia	1,342,000	783,460
Oklahoma	1,109,000	608,600
South Carolina	856,000	539,280
North Carolina	752,000	484,760
Louisiana	743,000	469,350
Tennessee	479,000	303,770
Missouri	223,000	141,000
California	200,000	126,000
Arizona	136,000	80,840
New Mexico	90,000	56,700
Virginia	48,000	28,380
Florida	36,000	22,680
All others	10,000	6,300

Reasons for Texas Primacy

Some of the reasons for the great increase in Texas cotton production are as follows:

1. Cotton has been found to be a good dry land crop, very resistant to drought, comparable to Feterita, one of the most drought-resistant varieties of grain sorghums, famous in the southern Great Plains for their ability to yield well even in dry years.

2. The level land of the Texas plains permits large acreage per man and the use of extensive methods of cultivation. Under these conditions one man can tend from 150 to 200 acres of cotton, up to harvest time.

3. There is less trouble from weeds and insect pests in Texas.

4. Planting cotton in deep lister furrows, the common practice in Texas, aids in cultivation and eliminates much hand labor in "chopping."

5. Low-production costs.

6. There has been an influx of cotton growers in the high plains region of Texas, where there are about 8,000,000 acres in 20 counties suitable for cotton growing.

7. Early varieties are available, well adapted to this area, growing these varieties tends to reduce losses from insects, and permits early harvest, before danger of frost.

8. Mechanical harvesters of the home-made type, such as the "sled" or "stripper" are commonly used in Texas, and greatly reduce harvest costs.

Cotton Texas's Big Crop

Cotton is now the principal crop in the South Plains of Texas, only the sorghums approach it in importance. There are 54 counties in northwest Texas, with an area 1.7 times that of North Carolina, and producing as much cotton.

The acreage and production of cotton in the United States for the period 1902 to 1932 are shown in Fig. 2. Larger yields were the rule in the earlier part of this period, partly due to less damage from insect pests. The average production during this period has been 12,760,000 bales.

In spite of efforts to reduce production in 1933, which included plowing up parts of fields already planted, a crop of about 13,000,000 bales was produced, adding to the huge stocks already accumulated in excess of world demands. The administration expects to limit the 1934 crop to 9,500,000 or 10,000,000 bales, by imposing a tax of 75 per cent of the value of the product on all cotton taken to the gin by any grower, in excess of his allotted proportion of the crop in his State.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

This is perhaps the first time in the last three years that the Street has been really troubled over strike news. The automobile industry was expected to be the bell-weather of the recovery this spring, and with production expected to reach 350,000 in March and over 400,000 in April, the fear is that this program might be held up, the orders for steel might fall off, and Detroit business might slow down.

Everybody is guessing what the outcome will be, with the odds a little in favor of some last-moment solution, and a general feeling that the stock market cannot advance until the possibility of a strike is over. Nothing would please investors and speculators more than what some of the Detroit workers are said to fear, that a showdown be postponed until the peak of production is passed.

Few people are now apprehensive here about imposition of a mandatory 36-hour week upon industry in the manner implied by General Johnson and the President a fortnight ago. Sub-rosa feeling is that the Administration found itself out on a limb when the NRA code hearings developed no sympathy whatever with the idea, and when code authorities apparently sold General Johnson instead on the idea that recovery can best be facilitated through the durable or capital goods industry, rather than through efforts to increase consumers' demand with higher wages.

The High-Wage Theory

About the recovery value of the high-wage program there is divided opinion here. On the one hand, the old Ricardian theory has a wide following, that the higher wages are the lower profits must be, a notion derived directly from bookkeeping, which has led economic theory into many a futile labyrinth and quietly ignored contradiction. Many concerns are considered unable to stand the burden of higher pay rolls. This is the same sentiment as appeared in 1921 with the theory that business could not recover until wages were "deflated."

On the other hand, the good old American credo of the new era that higher wages are the basis of prosperity finds believers here and tempers Wall Street fears with the hope that high wages cast upon the waters will return in higher consumer demand. It is an old problem, as old as the Resoration economists of Sam Pepys day, and is likely to give economic theorists jobs for a long time to come. Meantime, however, the Street has turned its attention to the political kaleidoscope with some interesting conclusions.

It is now thought that the air-mail contract cancellation in February marked the high for the year in New Deal cracking down on industrial and financial adventures. When Turgot, the General Johnson of two centuries ago, asked an [illegible] what the government could do for industrialists, the reply was "Nous laissez faire" and this is essentially what General Motors officials and other industrial managements are now asking—to be let alone.

The Silver Situation

There is an opinion developing in the Street that the New Deal in political economy has entered a second stage, in which the President and the scholars about him will have less of a free hand in shaping things more near their hearts' desires. Among the signs pointing this way, the Street sees the unfavorable public response to the air-mail action, to the newspaper code letter, and to the post-office wage cut, the congressional insurgency shown in votes on the St. Lawrence waterway, on the bonus, on the independent offices bill and on other bills, the mix-up over the stock exchange regulation, over the 36-hour week, and over the automobile situation. High politics is always of importance to the Street just as high finance is always of importance to Washington. It is thought that with the personal power of the President considerably shrunken, perhaps permanently, the speed with which American business is subjected to interference by a priestcraft steeped in Victorian and Marxian dialectics will be slowed down. In this connection one of the most important tangible developments troubling the Street was the Wagner bill to outlaw company unions.

Few were surprised by the bonus vote, even by the larger majority this year than two years ago. The feeling about the stock exchange regulation bill is that nearly anything would be better than the present uncertainty, and the expectation is that the Federal Reserve authorities will emerge from the mixup with discretionary power over margin requirements, so that in times like the present margin requirements can be relaxed, and in times like 1929 they can be made very severe.

The story round the Street about silver is that several silver senators were expected to vote for the St. Lawrence waterway and failed to do so, angering the Administration and provoking the Morgenthau implication that there will be no administrative support to silver at this session. In any case, it is believed that silver legislation is still quite possible. And if silver legislation does not come, then some other monetary extravagance will be forced on the Administration by Congress or on Congress by the Administration.

There had been some slight expectation that the Treasury might pay off the maturing called Fourth Liberty bonds on April 15 out of cash. But on March 15, when the Treasury might have called the First Liberty 4¼'s for June 15, no call was made. From this the expectation that the April 15 maturity will be met with an issue of 10-year [illegible] has been strengthened.

Moratorium Law In Argentina Now Hangs in Balance

Thousands of Farm Owners Waiting for Supreme Court Decision

BUENOS AIRES, March 19 (By U. P.)—The estimated success or failure of the AAA and particularly the Farm Mortgage Act in the United States, it was learned authoritatively recently, will have considerable bearing on the Argentine Supreme Court's pending decision affecting over 100,000,000 pesos (about $36,000,000) in interest annually on mortgage bonds.

In both the defense and prosecution, the antecedents, the scope and the meaning of the United States' relief acts will be analyzed and on court's opinion regarding the success of American farm relief measures will depend the confirmation or annulment of the Argentine private mortgage moratorium law.

Passed by Congress in August, 1933, the Mortgage Moratorium Law was directed toward the defense of thousands of small farmers. Mortgage interests were limited by the law to 6 per cent annually during the two years of the moratorium term. The moratorium was applied to all land mortgages other than those covered by an issue of the National Mortgage bonds, the interest on which was also reduced.

As soon as it became effective, the law was immediately attacked by the principal insurance, finance and banking companies. Six lower court cases were started. Three of these decided the law was within the Constitution and three that the measure was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court is expected shortly to judge another case.

In the Supreme Court, the insurance and other companies will demand the immediate annulment of the law, charging that it contravenes the free right of contract guaranteed by the Constitution. The defense will urge that the law affords protection for the individual against "usury under unfortunate stress of circumstances."

Both of these claims, however, will center around the United States Constitution and the various agricultural relief acts in that country. Government attorneys are expected to stress that Argentina's Constitution is based on that of the United States; that the same circumstances caused the issue of similar legislation under practically identical constitutional powers; that the legality of the Argentine legislation and execution should be as unquestioned as that of the United States. The plaintiff is expected to urge that free contracts, freely entered into by free citizens of a state, should be as freely upheld by the legislative and executive powers of that state.

The decision is of tremendous importance, affecting the fate of thousands of owners of small farms. Foreclosures by the thousands are anticipated if the Supreme Court rules adversely.

Montgomery Ward Profit $2,227,795

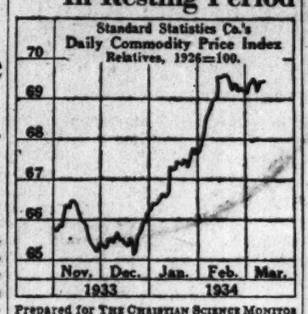
CHICAGO, March 19 (AP)—Montgomery Ward & Co. turned a deficit of $5,686,784 in 1932 into a net profit of $2,227,957 in 1933, Sewell L. Avery, president, reported to stockholders.

Net sales increased from $165,943,211 for 12 corresponding months of 1932 to $187,632,543 last year, a gain of 13 per cent. 1932 was a 13-month fiscal year.

The retail stores division operated at a profit of $2,857,587 in the 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1934, compared with a loss of $2,898,722 in the 13 months previous; the mail order division cut its loss for the same periods from $3,211,985 to $207,567.

Avery said the company's current assets Jan. 31 last totaled $88,644,891 and its current liabilities $10,169,212. The balance sheet showed $11,162,236 cash and $14,232,410 securities, chiefly Government bonds. Although the mail order house lost money for the year, the last half resulted in a net profit of more than $2,000,000.

Commodity Prices In Resting Period



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DURING the last few weeks, commodities have been experiencing a resting period similar to that of last December. (Latest index, 69.5.)

Because the January-February rise was achieved mainly by industrial purchasing rather than with the aid of purely speculative interests, marked reactionary trends are unlikely.

The next sustained movement should again be upward.

Skilled Machinists Shortage Reported By Metal Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—The metal trade at the present time is seriously handicapped by a shortage of skilled labor and the demand will become acute as production picks up beyond the 25 to 50 per cent capacity figure of the present time, according to a survey published in the American Machinist recently.

"Bad enough in most branches of the metal working industry," the publication says, "the situation is now acute in shops where machine tools and other production machinery are built."

In presenting a series of specific instances of shortages of skilled labor in the metal trades, American Machinist states that these reports "give a picture that contrasts sharply with statements made by officials of the machinists' union on the widespread unemployment of its members. One reason for the discrepancy," the publication adds, "is in the definition of machinist. A lathe or drill press hand who has run one of these machines and holds a union card, and who therefore calls himself a machinist, would be as useless on the more complex machine tools as an office boy at the general manager's desk.

"For the immediate present," American Machinist declares, "the best interests of the men, employers and the community will be served by finding a way to permit the skilled men, of whom there is a scarcity, to work longer hours, in order that their particular machines and operations shall not constitute bottlenecks in the production line, thereby restricting output as a whole and forcing out of work the less-skilled operators.

"Most of our apprentice schools," the magazine says, "have been empty during the depression. They must be filled at once. Probably we shall have to resume something similar to the 'vestibule schools' of war days in order to train men quickly. If every means for the rapid training of machinists is not used we shall certainly run into a jam that will block the path to prosperity."

Market Value of 50 Stocks Off One P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK March 19—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended March 17 was $13,642,756,000, a decrease of $138,316,125, or 1 per cent, as compared with the market value of $13,780,072,125 at the close of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $8,699,612,375, indicating an increase during the year of $4,943,143,625, or 56.82 per cent.

Moody's Asks Less Stress on Reform, More on Recovery

Says 'Saw-Toothed' Course of Business Due to Federal Measures

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 19—Declaring that what is needed at the present time is a moratorium on new governmental interference, Moody's Investors Service in its current Monthly Review and Outlook, published today, holds that the "irregular saw-toothed course which our recovery is pursuing" is due partly to the fact that it is a "planned recovery."

"Probably most unfavorable to a smooth recovery has been the fact that business has not as yet had a period of several months in succession in which it could see clearly ahead, at least so far as the Government's policies were concerned," Moody's says.

The analysis points out that the main factors tending to discourage business men include monetary uncertainty "for the present removed"; growing demands of labor, supported and encouraged by the Government; strict regulation of new investments and the impression that the Government is against profits; the unfriendly attitude toward public utilities and the growing control of Government over various phases of economic activity.

"On the other hand," Moody's continues, "business men have been encouraged by the rising business cycle throughout the world; by the upward trend of commodity prices, sponsored by the Government; greater buying power of agriculture and increased consumer spending through relief and Government-sponsored public works; suspension of anti-trust laws and curbing of unfair trade practices as well as the Government's interest in a revival of the capital goods industries; and finally, support of bonds and mortgages by Government lending agencies.

"At the present time, the net gain in manufacturing employment has been relatively small, in spite of NRA codes, because of the upsetting effect of the July-December business reaction. Another such reaction, which might be furthered by the current higher wages-shorter hours policy of the Government, would retard the progress of recovery still more. At the same time, credit is being poured into banks and purchasing power is being distributed lavishly through the emergency budget. The result may be an inflationary rise of prices of industrial goods, with its familiar vicious circle of rising prices, lagging wages, labor disputes, lagging production, more credit or currency to revive it, still higher prices and so on."

In conclusion, Moody's expresses the hope that this will not be allowed to happen and urges the lessening of emphasis on the reform phase of the Administration's program and concentration instead of recovery measures.

Canadian Revenues Rise Substantially

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 19—While cautioning all its services as to the continuing need for retrenchment, the Department of National Revenue here has issued a report showing business is on the increase and revenues steadily rising.

Customs and excise revenue collected in February last showed a net increase of $3,405,000 as compared with receipts in February, 1933. During the 11-month period ending February 28, 1934, such net revenue totaled $185,294,000 as compared with $173,482,000 collected in the like period last year, a net increase of $11,811,000.

According to the Department of Trade and Commerce the cost of living rose somewhat in February, owing to the rise in wholesale and detail prices. It also reports that Canada's mineral production in 1933 was valued at $220,500,000 as against $191,228,000 in 1932, an increase of 15 per cent, marking the turn from the downward trend experienced since 1929.

RESPONSIBILITY
EXPERIENCE STABILITY
ECONOMY

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The Children's Page

A Present for the King

A True Story

By MARJORIE WILSON

THERE was no movement in the great Prussian forest on that early spring day many years ago. All lay silent and still. Straight pine trunks, roofed by dark fir, rose from the ground in strong lines, like pillars in some huge cathedral. Here and there patches of snow lingered, pure white against the brown pine-needle carpet. No bird sang, and nothing stirred, save for the small figure of a young girl who, with a shawl over her head, and a basket slung on her arm, made her way between the trees.

As she went she looked eagerly about her on either side, and then suddenly paused and stooped to the ground. There they were, nestling against a sheltering mound, a cluster of early snowdrops. It was strange that every year they bloomed in this particular spot a fortnight before they were in bud anywhere else.

Gertrude Alling, the woodcutter's daughter, had a special reason for gathering the flowers on that particular day, for she had heard from her brother, who was a friend of one of the King's gardeners, that the King's favorite flower was the snowdrop. Somehow or other, Gertrude told herself, she would manage to get some of the early blossoms to the King as a mark of the loyalty and affection of one of his unknown subjects. How surprised he would be to see them arrive days before his own showed signs of waking from their winter sleep!

So, with eager haste, she set to work to fill her basket, and when she had gathered enough she turned to retrace her steps.

A Castle on a Rock

In a castle, built on a rock on a hill overlooking the country near her home, there lived a Count who spent many of his days at the Court. Through him, Gertrude decided, she would send her gift to the King, for a peasant girl would never gain entrance to the royal palace.

Perhaps, she questioned, even the Count's castle might be difficult to approach, but there would be no harm in trying, and she started off up the steep hill and presently found herself on the castle steps, knocking at the great iron-studded door.

But no answer came, and she stood hesitating, half afraid to pull the chain which was attached to the castle bell. Once more she knocked, and this time a strange thing happened. No one opened the door, but a voice inside called loudly, "Come in!"

Gertrude waited for a moment, not knowing what to do. And then the voice called out again, "Come in! Come in!"

Turning the handle she found the door was not locked, and with an effort, pushed it inward. Slowly it swung back, and stepping inside she found herself in a huge oak-lined hall with colored banners hanging on the walls, with great stained glass windows, and a wide flight of stairs winding upward to a gallery.

But there was no one to be seen. Where had the voice come from? And then, suddenly, she heard it again. "Come in! Come in!" it said, and turning her head she saw a parrot in a cage, its little mischievous eyes winking at her.

"Oh!" she said to herself, "I must go out again quickly and ring the bell. It would never do to be found walking in like this as though it were my own home."

But it was too late. A dignified-looking servant maid with full skirts, which made her look as though she were sailing across the hall, came toward her. Why, what was this? A peasant girl in a shawl wandering into the castle! Who had let her in? This would never do.

"I'm sorry," Gertrude said, "but the parrot called out 'Come in,' and I thought it was a person speaking."

"That's a fine excuse! Now be off with you at once!"

"But please—" Gertrude began.

"I know what you are going to say," the servant maid answered. "Begging, that's what you have come for; and if that's the case you'd better be off before the Countess sees you. Naturally we cannot allow beggars inside the castle or we would be overrun with them. D'you see?" she added, not unkindly, as she noticed for the first time Gertrude's gentle little face gazing up into hers.

"Or, of course," she went on, looking into the basket, "if you wish to sell those flowers it is the same thing."

The Countess Herself

"No, no!" Gertrude began, but at that moment she saw the Countess herself crossing the gallery, and coming down the wide stairs into the hall.

"What is all this?" she said in a quiet voice, "and who is this little maid?"

"A beggar girl, gracious Countess, who entered because Polly called out to her to come in."

"Let me hear her story from herself," the Countess said. "You may go, thank you, Gretchen."

The servant turned, and sailing across the hall once more, disappeared through an archway.

Then Gertrude told the Countess what she had come for, and how she had heard of the King's special love for snowdrops.

"That is quite true," the Countess answered, "and I promise you that these flowers shall be placed in his own hands. But first let me know your name."

"I am Gertrude Alling, and my father is a woodcutter in the forest," Gertrude answered, and thanking the Countess for her kindness, she went out through the great door and was soon running down the hill to her home.

The days sped along after this until three months had passed, and the wood and fields were filled with flowers. And then, one morning, a carriage drove along the road and stopped at their door. A man in livery was seen to step out, carrying in his arms two large boxes bound together which he left on the doorstep, then mounting into the carriage again, he left with no explanation of any kind.

With excited fingers Gertrude and her parents opened the parcels. Inside were many useful things of all kinds, and one marked specially for Gertrude's mother. There was also a small parcel addressed to Gertrude herself, containing a Bible on the flyleaf of which was written: "To Gertrude Alling from the King of Prussia."

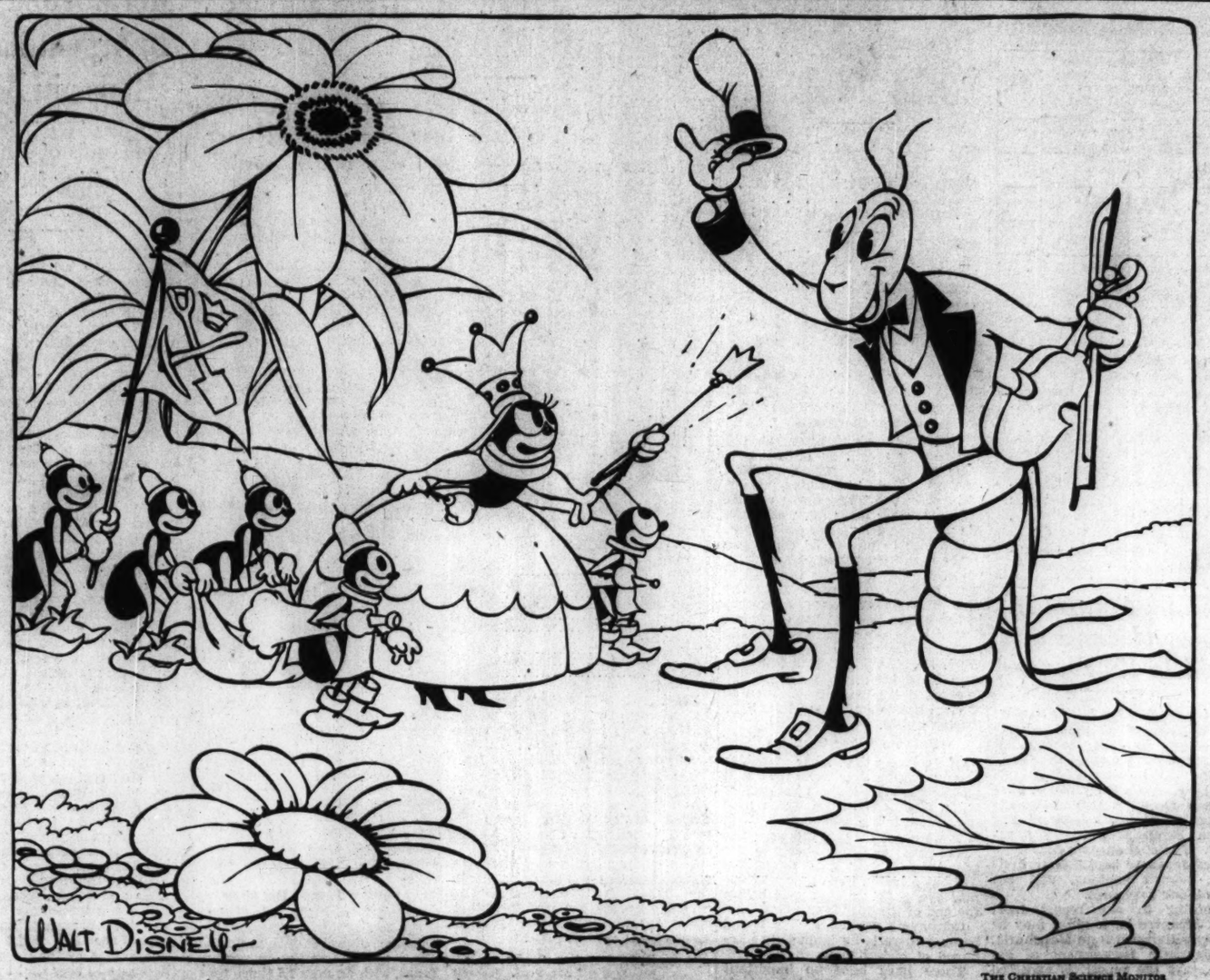
Although Gertrude prized this gift all her life, she had had no thought of recognition on the day she had climbed the hill with her snowdrops.

Which Was the Early Bird?

Have you ever wondered which of all the many birds was the early one who caught the worm?

It would be difficult to find out, for nearly all the day-birds are early risers, though some are certainly much earlier than others.

A bird lover who has been studying the movements of his busy little friends in France had to get up soon after midnight to be in time to hear the call of the first bird, and has come to the conclusion that if we were sufficiently familiar with the many different songs we could almost do without clocks during the night, since the birds begin to sing at fixed hours according to their species. At half-past one, he tells us, the greenfinch got up and sent its trilling notes out into the dark air; at half-past two the blackcap was heard; at three the quail joined in, and at four the blackbird gave its call—not the song it sings during the day, but a loud, cherry cluck—followed quickly by the thrush, the robin and the wren. The sparrow and the tomtit, he says, were the lazy ones, and preferred to lie abed until the sun was up.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Here Is a Scene From "The Grasshopper and the Ants," a Walt Disney Silly Symphony Which Is Now Appearing on the Screen. You May Enjoy Coloring the Picture With Crayons or Water Colors.

An International Alphabet

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

L for Latvia

The twelfth country of our International Alphabet is Latvia. On each side of Stephen, a boy of Latvia, you will see pictures that will tell you something about his country. They are numbered, and you are to write down what each represents.

1. Food for the cattle.
2. Food for human beings.
3. Food for fires.
4. At work in the fields.
5. A plant cultivated for the making of linen.
6. At work in the sea.

The Storyland Tree

The Storyland Tree, Maud Lindsay. Illustrated by Kayren Draper and Mimi Clare Hill. Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Co. $1.50.

"The tree that grows in Storyland
Is never, never bare,
No matter where you go to look,
You'll find a story there.

So hasten down the Magic Road,
(It starts from Wonder Town)
To find the tree in Storyland
And shake a story down."

What would you like to read or to have read aloud to you? A story of games, or babies, or raking leaves, or Christmas, or animals, or perhaps a rhyme about Teddie and May? Whatever is your choice, here it very likely will be, for there are so many happy, gay stories to choose from, and in between and all along are pictures to match the stories.

Just Across the Street, Rachel Field. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Here is a very plain little story about a boy who lived in the city and a girl who came to live in the same block *Just Across the Street*. It is such a true tale that many of the things in it might be happening to everyone of you who live in the city right now, but it is full of splendid things—an Indian Princess, a peacock who spreads his tail, and a great deal of exciting adventure. Rachel Field, loved for "Hitty" and other children's books, has kept her faith again with her readers in this simple, natural story of city life.

America Travels, Alice Dalgleish. Illustrated by Hildegard Woodward. The Macmillan Company. $2.

Have you ever wondered how children traveled to visit their grandparents and their cousins and their friends when there were no trains? Here is a fine book, the first part of which tells us stories of different children and their ways of travel during the last hundred years; the second part is a "picture story of travel" which gives more facts and has more pictures. The illustrations throughout give us a charming background for the sweet old-fashioned tales.

Here is Deborah, traveling by stagecoach from her New England village to visit her aunt in Boston in 1820; a few years later, Jenny and her pet lamb, Hector, cross the ocean in a sailing vessel; David rides on the first train of the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad in New York State; Harriet and her kitten live on a canal boat. In 1852, Richard and Ellen travel west in a covered wagon; Edwin watches a balloon ascension—then there are buggies and bicycles, horse-drawn street cars and clipper ships, steam carriages and—at last!—the first automobile. It is a splendid book.

It's Not How You Fall That Counts

By ELLA H. HAY

BUSTER, the brown and white bull pup, was lying on the veranda steps looking curiously at his friend Cricket.

Cricket had just jumped from a branch of a tree where she had gone to view with greater safety the large chow which had just recently moved into the neighborhood.

Now Buster had seen Cricket jump down from trees and fences many times but never before had he noticed that his friend did not land on her back as he felt sure he would have done, but landed quite safely and calmly on her feet.

"That's funny," thought the pup, "that's very strange. I wonder why it is that Cricket can jump so far and land with ease right on her feet, when I tumble all over myself if I jump the least little distance."

Buster wondered, and wondered, and thought and thought. But all his wondering and thinking didn't help him a bit; in fact he became so puzzled that a worried look, quite unlike the usual happy grin, appeared on his face.

"Why it would be terrible," he exclaimed aloud.

"What would be terrible?" asked Cricket, who just then walked up the veranda steps.

"Oh," answered Buster, "I was just thinking how terrible it would be for me to jump down from a tree. You see I never could land on my feet as you do, and I am sure I should have a very bad tumble."

"That is indeed a big problem," agreed Cricket. "It is unfortunate that you can't land on your feet when you fall. But perhaps you could learn.

"Perhaps," answered Buster, thoughtfully. Then he added, "Let's ask Grandfather Frog to give his advice; perhaps he can help me."

The wise old frog, ruler of the near-by lily pond, saw his friends and called out a cheery welcome. "Well, well," he cried, "I haven't seen you two for a long time. What can I do to help you today?"

"Grandfather," began Cricket, "you know when I jump from the limb of a tree, or from the top of a fence I always land on my feet."

"Yes," encouraged the wise old frog.

"But," continued Cricket, "Buster doesn't; he goes tumbling over on his back in the most uncomfortable way. He's worried about it. Can you help us?"

Grandfather Frog looked very wise, but if one looked very closely he might see a tiny twinkle of fun in his bulging eyes.

"Practice makes perfect," he remarked quietly. "Why don't you practice jumping from a limb of a tree several times each day, Buster. If you do, you will, no doubt, be able to do as well as Cricket in time."

"But Grandfather," remonstrated Buster, "you know I can't do that. I can't climb trees, so how could I jump down."

"Quite true, quite true," continued the venerable gentleman, "but don't you ever expect to climb up into a tree?"

"Well, no; I don't believe I do," answered Buster, honestly.

"But, why not?" persisted the old frog.

"Well," said Buster, "I really don't need to climb trees as Cricket does, and I don't care a bit for that kind of thing for mere amusement. I very much prefer chasing balls and wrestling with my friendly neighbors."

"Then you really don't need to take high jumps like Cricket?" queried Grandfather.

"Oh, I see what you mean," mused Buster, "you mean that if I needed to climb up high I would be able to get down with as much ease as my friend here."

"Perhaps that is what I mean," continued Grandfather, "but what I was really thinking was how quickly you get on your feet when you do take a tumble."

"You certainly have made me feel much better, old friend, "said Buster gratefully. "I think I begin to see that it is not the fall that counts—it's the getting up."

"I must say you saw the point much quicker than usual," said Grandfather Frog, grinning widely. "You're quite right; it isn't the fall that counts, but the getting up."

How to Copy a Newspaper Picture

LET US draw pictures just like those in the newspapers. For a long time my dog Bud has wanted me to write to Snubs, so I am going to write a letter with little drawings of Snubs, showing what Bud says he likes about him. These drawings are reproductions of Mr. Carmack's drawings. How is this done?

First we look through the Monitors until we find the pictures we want, then we cut them out. It is necessary to have the stub of a used wax candle, a few sheets of paper, a sharp pencil, a pen, some ink and a teaspoon. Now we are ready.

First we rub the candle on one of the sheets of paper until it is covered with a thin layer of wax. Then we turn it over with the waxed side down on top of the picture we are going to copy. Holding the paper by firmly pressing down on one edge, we rub the bowl of the spoon, with an even pressure, all over the back of the waxed paper. We separate the picture and paper and find that the picture has been transferred—only it is now facing the other way.

By placing our waxed paper, with the pictureside down, on top of the drawing paper, and rubbing on the back just as we did before, we again transfer our picture, this time much fainter perhaps but still clear enough to enable us to draw over each line with our sharp pencil. Care should be taken to scrape off as much of the wax as possible from this last sheet of paper, as wax hinders our ink from flowing freely. To have a finished drawing each pencil line must be gone over with pen and ink.

This method works only on pictures in newspapers—but newspapers have plenty of pictures to choose from, and it is fun to reproduce them. F. J.

A Bell Puzzle

Here are six words ending in what a bell does when it is pulled. Can you guess them?

1. To fetch from another place.
2. Used for tying bundles.
3. The use of fingers in music.
4. The act of blooming.
5. Beating with heavy blows.
6. One of the senses.

Key to Puzzle

Key to International Puzzle (Korea) published March 5:

(1) Shoes and basket. (2) Hat maker. (3) Peddler. (4) Musician. (5) Peasant house. (6) Types of hats.

Mail Bag

Brooklyn, New York

Dear Children:

It would make me so happy if you could all know our dear dog whose name is "Muffin." She is a bull terrier, and makes so many people happy with her joyous nature that I want to share it all with you.

When she came to us over 10 years ago, she was six months old and was rather wild and playful, but after a few months she settled down and became companionable. She has large standing shell-like ears and a black ring around her right eye, and of course has a white glossy coat and a nice long tail and the straightest and most shapely legs.

We exhibited her at the dog show when she was quite young and, while all the other dogs were barking, Muffin lay quietly in her compartment until her time came to go before the judge in the ring, and much to our delight she took two ribbons and a prize.

Muffin is very well known and loved in Brooklyn. She has been so friendly with the postmen, janitors, and neighbors that they make a great deal of her. When an occasional dog is not friendly and perhaps snaps at her, she never gets cross but tries to play and frolic and make friends.

She always accompanies her master to buy a morning newspaper. As she approaches the shop her master releases her and she goes cantering down the street like a circus pony, bow-wowing all the way, then bounds into the shop, sits up, and the news agent gives her a bit of chocolate.

Apparently she enjoys music. She lies under the piano when I play, and has occasionally come and rested her nose in my lap and dozed while I have been singing. She loves little children and is so gentle with them and always ready to share their candies and cookies.

Some time ago I took her to a Brooklyn hospital so that the little patients might see and enjoy her tricks. She is the only dog that has ever been admitted, but when the superintendent saw her quiet behavior he consented to let her go up to the wards. The children were highly amused at her pranks and loved her visits.

She has a most friendly tail which is always wagging, and just for fun we will say, "Quicker, Muffin, quicker!" Then she wags it up and down, round and round, and side to side. I know she would make friends with you all if she could meet you, but just know, dear children, that her good cheer and kindly bow-wows are always helping those she meets, which reminds me of the old familiar hymn, "You in your small corner and I in mine."

Louise S.

Windmill

The windmill is a flower with its
petals made of wood,
And stands up straight against the
sky as all good flowers should.
It has a funny creaking voice and
sings a song all day,
Facing east and facing west, but
always glad and gay:

Round and round,
Hear the sound,
Rain and sunny weather:
Light and free,
Whirl with me,
Both our hearts together!

The windmill knows the secret of
just what the day will bring:
East wind for rain, north wind for
cold, west wind for birds
that sing,
And best of all the south wind, with
flowers in her hands,
With dreaming eyes, and on her
lips strange tales of far-off
lands.

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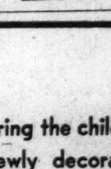
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Mrs. Painter In Round 2, N. E. Indoor Tennis

Two Other Dedham Players Advance—Helen Jacobs to Play in Doubles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., March 19—The first annual New England women's indoor tennis championship tournament got under way on the Longwood Covered Courts this morning. Five matches in the upper half of the first round were completed before luncheon and all were won in straight sets.

Play continues in the singles this afternoon with the doubles scheduled to start tomorrow.

The feature of the doubles competition will be the play of Helen H. Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., the United States singles champion, and her partner, Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass. Miss Jacobs and Miss Palfrey will not compete in the singles tournament, but since they are expected to team up in the 1934 Wightman Cup matches, their play will be watched closely.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter of Dedham, Mass., the former Marjorie A. Morrill, top seeded, was one of the five players advancing in the singles this morning. She took an easy 6—0, 6—0 match from Mrs. Homer Albers of Brookline.

Mrs. William A. Martin, another Dedham player, put up a good fight and finally won her match from Mrs. Nicholas Biddle Jr. of Milton, 6—4, 7—5.

Louise Harding of Brookline managed to take four games of the first set from Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer of Boston, but the Boston woman's game was working so well after winning the first set at 6—4, that Miss Harding was only able to take one game in the second.

The other matches went to Mrs. Roger Griswold of Dedham and Emily A. Lincoln of Brookline. Mrs. Griswold dropped only two games in defeating Louise Slocum of Jamaica Plain, 6—1, 6—1, but Miss Lincoln was extended in the second set of her match with Alice B. Newell of Boston. Miss Lincoln won the match at 6—1, 7—5. The summary:

New England Women's Indoor Tennis Championship Singles—First Round

Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, Mass., defeated Mrs. Homer Albers, Brookline, Mass., 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. William A. Martin, Dedham, Mass., defeated Mrs. Nicholas Biddle Jr., Milton, Mass., 6—4, 7—5.

Mrs. Roger Griswold, Dedham, Mass., defeated Louise Slocum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer, Boston, defeated Louise Harding, Brookline, Mass., 6—4, 6—1.

Emily A. Lincoln, Brookline, Mass., defeated Alice B. Newell, Boston, Mass., 6—4, 7—5.

Sullivan-Coffin Retain U. S. Squash Racquets Doubles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Conn., March 19—Neil J. Sullivan and Roy R. Coffin of Philadelphia repeated their 1933 victory in the second annual United States squash racquets doubles championship yesterday, on the court at the Country Club of Greenwich, for the Ralph A. Powers Trophy.

A New York team, composed of Perry R. Pease and F. S. Wonham, was the runnerup, with two more Philadelphia teams also in the semifinals. The champions won in straight games, but had a hard battle, two of the three requiring extra points.

The court at the Field Club of Greenwich was also used for the tournament, for which 15 teams were listed. Teams from Boston, Baltimore, Wilmington, Del., and Buffalo also competed, as well as the metropolitan and Philadelphia teams. Longstreet Hinton and J. W. Young, New York, had the only bye.

Pros to Challenge Perry

PHILADELPHIA, March 19 (AP)—Bill Tilden said yesterday he and his fellow professional, Ellsworth Vines, will issue a challenge to Fred Perry of England and Jack Crawford of Australia, amateurs, to meet them in singles on the tennis court this season to settle the world supremacy. To bring about these tests, Tilden said they would play Perry and Crawford on any of four conditions: with no admission being charged spectators; with paid admissions and the entire receipts to be given to charity; for a side wager of $5000 each, or for no money at all.

College Lacrosse Result

Swarthmore 8, Phila. L. C. 5.

College Basketball Result

Yale 37, Harvard 21.

Amusements

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Cunningham Makes New World's Record For Indoor Mile

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—Glenn V. Cunningham ran the second fastest mile in athletic history to shatter the indoor record for the distance by almost two seconds and bring the eastern indoor track and field season to a sensational close. While a near capacity crowd of 12,000 cheered him on, he ran a star field into the ground in the Columbian mile of the Knights of Columbus Games to finish off by himself in 4m. 8.4s.

Struggling along 30 yards in the rear was Gene Venzke, who set the old standard of 4m. 10s., on the same track two years ago, and trailing the Pennsylvania sophomore came John W. Follows, Glen W. Dawson, Charles C. Hornbostel, Frank Crowley and Frank Nordell.

The cheers had hardly died away for Cunningham when Raymond A. Sears of Butler came out to win the two-mile run in 9m. 7.4s., the fastest time ever recorded by an American for the distance, although still a long way from Paavo Nurmi's world mark of 8m. 38.2s.

Jesse Owens, Ohio State's great freshman sprinter, dashed to easy victory in the 60-yard dash final in the world record equaling time of 6.2s.

John S. Collier, national indoor champion, hit the final obstacle while leading in the 60-yard high hurdles and finished fourth as Milton G. Green, Harvard sophomore, won in 7.4s., equaling the mark held jointly by Weems Baskin, Harry Flippen and Collier. John Fatseas of New York University was second and Ray McClaughlin, former Bowdoin ace, was third.

Other winners in the featured events of the closing track meet of the eastern season were Milton Sandler in the 600-yard run, Keith S. Brown of Yale in the pole vault, at 14 feet, B. J. Moynahan of the Boston A. A. in the half-mile run and S. T. Woodbury of Dartmouth, Vincent Murphy of Notre Dame and Albert Treadgill of Temple in the high jump, the three finishing in a triple-tie at 6ft. 5in. George B. Spitz Jr., intercollegiate champion, had an off night and finished fourth.

Bisons Triumph Over Syracuse in Playoffs

International Hockey League Playoffs (Round Robin Tournament)

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	1	0	0	3	1	2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0
London	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syracuse	0	0	1	1	2	0

Result March 18

Buffalo 3, Syracuse 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 19—Laverne Roth and Norman Schultz, centers for Buffalo Bisons, were the marksmen who paved the way for a 2-to-1 victory over Syracuse Stars here Sunday night in the first game of the International Hockey League championship tournament. Earl Miller, Syracuse center and scoring leader of the league this season, accounted for the only goal against the visitors. The summary:

Buffalo		Syracuse
Jarvis, Newman, Keating	lw	Markle, Carr, Hergert
Roth, Schultz, Conway	c	Miller, Darragh, Neville
Barton, Armand, Kuhn	rw	Huggins, Schriner, Martin
Teasdale, McDonald	ld	rd, Hughes, Rennie
Berlett	rd	ld, Bellemer, Rennie
Taugher	g	g, Roach

Score—Buffalo 2, Syracuse 1. Goals—Roth and Schultz for Buffalo; Miller for Syracuse. Time—Three 20m. periods.

International Hockey League Final Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	23	5	16	106	86	51
Buffalo	20	11	13	90	86	51
London	18	9	17	92	90	45
Syracuse	19	4	21	114	120	42
Windsor	18	3	23	94	103	39
Cleveland	16	4	24	104	121	36

Results March 17

Buffalo 5, Cleveland 3.
Detroit 1, London 1, overtime.

Detroit Loses Opportunity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., March 19—Detroit Olympics were forced to finish the International Hockey League regular schedule in a tie with Buffalo Bisons for first place after London Tecumsehs had held them to a 1-to-1 score here Saturday night. Rockburn scored for London and Moffatt for Olympics. Both goals came in the second period.

Bisons Tie for First Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 19—Buffalo Bisons finished the International Hockey League season here Saturday night with a decisive 5-to-2 win over the Cleveland Indians. Keating led the Buffalo attack with two goals. Schultz, Berlet and Teasdale were the other scorers. Regan and Radley got the goals for Cleveland.

Tulsa Oilers Retain Title

KANSAS CITY, March 19 (AP)—The Tulsa (Okla.) Diamond DX Oilers retained their national A. A. U. basketball championship here Saturday night by defeating University of Wyoming, 29 to 19. Olympic Club of San Francisco won third place by defeating the Hutchinson (Kan.) Renos, 38 to 34, in the playoff game between the defeated semifinalists.

College Rifle Results

Annapolis 1392, Geo. Washington 1357.
Lehigh 1372, N. Y. Stock Exch. 1361.
New York 1280, B'klyn Poly Eve. 1280. (N. Y. U. winner on standing total.)
West Point 1367, Vermont 1278.

Polo Results

Illinois 27, Third Field Artillery 18.
Penn. M. C. 9½, Riding Club 5.

Stoefen Wins His First Title In U. S. Singles

Also Takes Indoor Doubles Tennis Crown With Lott as Partner

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 19—Lester R. Stoefen won his first national singles tennis chamionship, and with George M. Lott Jr. combined to win his second national doubles championship on Saturday in the final rounds of the United States indoor tennis championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

First, he defeated Gregory S. Mangin, champion for the past two years, in the singles, 6—1, 8—6, 6—4, playing four minutes over an hour, and then after a brief rest, came through with Lott in the doubles, to win at 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4, over R. Berkeley Bell and Frank J. Bowden. The winners are also the national outdoor doubles champions.

It was not only his winning, but the way he did it that caused the greatest sensation. His game and style of play caused frequent comment that here was a player who really resembled William T. Tilden 2d, both in his stroking and in his head work. Just as he had overwhelmed Francis X. Shields in the semifinals, by hammering at the backhand of the New Yorker, so he concentrated on the service of Mangin, and carefully avoided allowing the Newark star to get set for his cross-court volleys, his most powerful shot.

Stoefen dropped only three service games in the match, chiefly on double faults at crucial moments, while he broke through Mangin's service in eight out of 16 games which the former champion served. Only by a streak of supertennis in the middle of the second set was Mangin able to make any showing against Stoefen, and he was not able to maintain this long enough to win a set, though he reached set point at 5—4 and 40—30, after a pair of double faults by Stoefen had given Mangin a break in the preceding game. The stroke analysis:

Stoefen	A	F	O	N	DF	EF	E
First set	4	3	6	7	0	13	13
Second set	6	9	10	7	3	15	20
Third set	6	13	11	8	3	12	21

Mangin	A	F	O	N	DF	EF	E
First set	2	3	13	5	0	5	17
Second set	3	11	11	16	2	14	28
Third set	0	7	18	9	2	8	26

Bowden and Bell made a fine start in the doubles match, breaking through the service of Lott in the opening game, and winning their own services to the end of the set, with Lott being threatened with a break also in the ninth game, but finally pulling it out after the other pair had been at set point five times. But Bell won his next for the set.

Service prevailed to 4—3 in the second, but at this point Bell began to slip badly, and though Bowden was playing his best, the former Texan weakened more and more as the match proceeded, and with Stoefen a tower of strength at the net, and Lott improving as the play developed, the champions held the upper hand for the balance of the match, though Stoefen was broken through once in the second game of the final set. Bowden won every one of his nine service games, with the loss of only four points altogether, six being love games.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

March 17

New Orleans (SA) 3, Cleveland (A) 2.
New York (A) 6, Boston (N) 5.
Brooklyn (N) 2, Philadelphia (N) 0.
St. Louis (N) 2, New York (N) 1.
Hollywood (PCL) 12, Pittsburgh (N) 11.
Chicago (N) 7, Chicago (A) 4.

March 18

Boston (A) 7, Detroit (A) 5.
Chicago (N) 12, Chicago (A) 1.
Cleveland (A) 5, New Orleans (SA) 2.
New York (A) 10, Boston (N) 4.
House of David 1, St. Louis (A) 0.
Brooklyn (N) 13, Rochester (IL) 6.
Cincinnati (N) 3, Philadelphia (N) 0.
Pittsburgh (N) 4, Hollywood (PCL) 3.
St. Louis (N) 2, New York (N) 1.

Harvard Elects Boys

Richard C. Boys '35 of Kalamazoo, Mich., today was elected captain of the Harvard varsity basketball team for next season. The new leader has been on the varsity squad for two years and played center most of that time, although he has worked successfully at forward. He succeeds Joseph F. Ferriter '34 of Brattleboro, Vt.

College Fencing Results

Annapolis 15, New York F. C. 12.
Columbia 10½, Princeton 6½.
Delaware 12, Lehigh 5.
Pennsylvania 13, Rollins Col. 4.
Phila. Sword Club 14, Haverford 3.
Rutgers 12, Lafayette 5.
West Point 9, New York 8.
Yale 10, Harvard 7.

Van Kempen and McCoy Win Race

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19 (AP)—By the margin of one lap Pete Van Kempen of Holland and Dalk McCoy of San Francisco won the six-day bicycle race which ended Saturday midnight. Van Kempen and McCoy covered 2463 miles and five laps to defeat the field.

Peden and Schaller Win

CHICAGO, March 19 (AP)—The team of Torchy Peden and Tony Schaller won the thirty-first six-day bicycle race at the Stadium Saturday night. The Rebolli-Severgnini pair took second place while the New Jersey entry of Lands and McNamara won third.

Four Eastern Titles To Small Rutgers Team

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 19 (AP)—With the brilliant Walter Spence '34 capturing two titles, in the 50- and 100-yard freestyle races, and with W. Q. Ashley Jr. '35 and F. L. Faulkner '36 each winning another crown, the small but select band of Rutgers swimmers dominated the annual individual championship meet of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association in the Rutgers pool Saturday night.

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; D. L. Livingston '35B, Yale, second; W. D. Crouse '35, Dartmouth, third; W. E. Wark Jr. '36, Pennsylvania, fourth; G. C. Scott Jr. '35, Harvard, fifth. Time—23.6s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; W. E. Wark Jr. '36, Pennsylvania, second; D. L. Livingston '35B, Yale, third; W. D. Crouse '35, Dartmouth, fourth; G. C. Scott Jr. '35, Harvard, fifth. Time—52.8s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by D. L. Livingston '35B, Yale; J. P. Plichta '35, United States Naval Academy, second; J. D. Stevens '35, United States Naval Academy, third; T. A. Wright Jr. '34, Columbia, fourth; R. F. Corroon '35, Yale, fifth. Time—2m. 16.3s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. P. Plichta '35, United States Naval Academy; J. D. Stevens '35, United States Naval Academy, second; George Steinberg '36, City College, third; U. B. Grannis Jr. '35, Princeton, fourth; N. D. Hoyt '36, Yale, fifth. Time—5m. 6.2s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by G. H. Chalmers '35, Franklin and Marshall; E. E. Stowell '34, Harvard, second; C. F. Pierson '34, Yale, third; W. F. Giesen '36, Fordham, fourth; R. T. Fisher Jr. '36, Harvard, fifth. Time—1m. 41.4s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by W. L. Savell Jr. '34B, Yale; H. B. White Jr. '35, Rutgers, second; K. J. Degnan '36, Wesleyan, third; E. D. Weeks '35, Pennsylvania, fourth; M. V. Leventritt '36, Harvard, fifth. Time—2m. 33.6s.

300-Yard Freshman Relay — Won by Brown (M. E. Hemmerdinger, Johnson, G. W. Paulsen Jr., Love); Yale, second; Columbia, third; Colgate, fourth. Time—1m. 37s.

300-Yard Medley—Won by W. Q. Ashley Jr. '35, Rutgers; N. D. Hoyt '36, Yale, second; F. M. Lee '35, Brown, third; T. F. Mulcahy '34, Columbia, fourth; K. J. Degnan '36, Wesleyan, fifth. Time—3m. 37.2s. (New association and national collegiate record.)

Fancy Dive—Won by F. L. Faulkner '36, Rutgers, 107.16 points; J. H. Barratt Jr. '35, Princeton, second, 102.42 points; S. N. Loud '34B, Yale, third, 102.3 points; B. S. Eynon '34, Pennsylvania, fourth, 99.33 points; H. K. Fitts Jr. '36, Harvard, fifth, 96.47 points; Eugene Meyer 3d '36, Yale, sixth, 88.86 points.

Arrows Defeat Quebec On Beavers' Home Ice

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Providence	18	9	13	88	88	45
Boston	18	7	14	105	92	43
Philadelphia	16	7	15	107	92	39
Quebec	16	9	16	89	85	38
New Haven	11	4	23	66	96	26

Result March 17

Boston 2, Providence 0.

Result March 18

Philadelphia 3, Quebec 1.
Providence 4, New Haven 2.

QUEBEC, March 19 (AP)—The Philadelphia Arrows went into a tie with Quebec for third and last place in the Canadian-American Hockey League playoffs yesterday when they accomplished the rare feat of beating the Beavers, 2 to 1, on their own rink. The summary:

Philadelphia		Quebec
King	lw	McIntyre
Anderson	c	Lowrey
Boyd	rw	McCabe
Peters	ld	rd, Ayres
Hinsperger	rd	ld, Molyneaux
Wood	g	g, Baxter

Philadelphia spares—Desmarais, McGoldrick, Hudson, Waite, Collings, McLeod, Jeremiah. Quebec spares—Blake, Proudlock, Turpin, Phillips, Wilson, Quesnaville. Score—Philadelphia 2, Quebec 1. Goals—Hudson, Boyd for Philadelphia; Quesnaville for Quebec. Assists—Collings, King, Waite for Philadelphia; Wilson for Quebec. Officials—J. A. Cleghorn and A. Martineau. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 19 (AP)—Providence Reds strengthened their hold on first place in the Canadian-American Hockey League last night by defeating the New Haven Eagles, 4 to 2. The summary:

Providence		New Haven
Hart	lw	McBride
Gaudreault	c	Grey
Giroux	rw	Maracle
Mulligan	ld	rd, R. McCully
McVicar	rd	ld, J. McCully
Byrne	g	g, Moore

Providence spares—Lesieur, Taylor, Murray, Harrington, Nichols, Alexandre. New Haven spares—Chouinard, Kinsella, Perkins, Speyer, Doran, Wilson. Score—Providence 4, New Haven 2. Goals—Giroux, Gaudreault, Lesieur, Hart for Providence; Grey 2 for New Haven. Assists—Harrington 2, Murray for Providence; McBride, Maracle for New Haven. Officials—W. A. Shaver and N. M. Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Bruin Cubs increased their margin for second place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing by defeating the Providence Reds, 2 to 0, in the last regular scheduled game at the Garden Saturday night. Halliday and Filmore scored for Boston in the third period. Over 10,000 viewed the contest. The summary:

Boston		Providence
Halliday, Heximer, Harnott	lw	Taylor, Giroux
F. Jerwa, Buckles, Weir	c	Murray, Gaudreault, Alexandre
Patterson, Filmore, Cunningham	rw	Harrington, Hart
J. Jerwa, McInenly	ld	rd, Lesieur, McVicar
Davie, J. Jerwa	rd	ld, Nichols, Mulligan
Jackson	g	g, Boyce

Score—Boston 2, Providence 0. Goals—Halliday, Filmore for Boston. Assists—F. Jerwa, J. Jerwa, Heximer for Boston. Officials—A. G. Smith and W. J. Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Canadiens And Chicago Clinch Second Places

Last Game Victories Settle National Hockey League Team Standings

National Hockey League
United States Division
Final Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	24	10	14	113	80	58
Chicago	20	11	17	88	83	51
Rangers	21	8	19	120	113	50
Boston	18	5	26	111	130	41
Canadian Division						
Toronto	26	9	13	174	119	61
Canadiens	22	6	20	99	101	50
Montreal	19	11	18	117	122	49
Americans	15	10	23	104	132	40
Ottawa	13	6	29	115	143	32

Results March 17

Ottawa 2, Montreal 3, overtime.
Toronto 3, Rangers 2.

Results March 18

Canadiens 2, Detroit 1.
Boston 9, Americans 5.
Chicago 3, Toronto 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 19—Two quick goals in the second period swept Montreal Canadiens to a 2-to-1 victory over Detroit Red Wings here last night and clinched second place in the Canadian division of the National Hockey League for the visitors. Although there was little at stake as far as the Detroiters were concerned, a crowd of 8000 attended.

Canadiens		Detroit
Joliat, Mondou, Lafrance	lw	rw, Aurie, Carson, Wiseman
Lepine, Morenz, Riley	c	c, Weiland, Goodfellow, Pettinger
Gagnon, Larochelle, Raymond	rw	lw, Lewis, Emms, Sorrell, Starr
Carson, Burke, Portland	rd	ld, Buswell, Young
Bourgault, S. Mantha	ld	rd, Williams, Graham
Chabot	g	g, Cude

Score—Canadiens 2, Detroit 1. Goals—Larochelle, Joliat for Canadiens; Sorrell for Detroit. Assists—Morenz for Canadiens; Goodfellow, Aurie, Lewis for Detroit. Officials—R. W. Hewitson and W. B. Bell. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 19—The Ottawa Senators and Montreal Maroons concluded their regular National Hockey League schedule here on Saturday night by dividing the points as a result of a two-all tie. The single point enabled the Maroons to break the tie for second place with their local rivals but the Canadiens moved into second place in the final standing on Sunday night. The summary:

Ottawa		Montreal
Shannon, E. Roche, Touhey	lw	rw, Ward, Brydson, Kilrea
Kaminsky, Howe, Voss	c	c, Smith, Haynes, Blinco
Finnigan, D. Roche, Wasnie	rw	lw, Northcott, Trottier, Cain
Shields, Hollett	ld	rd, Wentworth, Evans, Starr
Bowman, Kalbfleisch	rd	ld, Mackenzie, Frew
Beveridge	g	g, Kerr

Score—Ottawa 2, Montreal 2. Goals—Kaminsky and D. Roche for Ottawa; Trottier and Smith for Montreal. Assists—Shields, Shannon, E. Roche, Howe for Ottawa; Brydson, Haynes and Northcott for Montreal. Referees—M. J. Rodden and Dr. F. L. McCurry, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 19 — Second place was clinched by the Chicago Black Hawks on the American side of the National Hockey League race when they defeated the Toronto Maple Leafs, 3 to 2, here last night. It was the last game of the regular campaign for the locals. Some 12,000 fans turned out at the Chicago Stadium. The summary:

Black Hawks		Toronto
Thompson, Gottselig, Trudel	lw	rw, Sands, C. Conacher, Kilrea
Romnes, McFadyen, Sheppard	c	c, Blair, Primeau, Thoms
March, Couture, Goldsworthy	rw	lw, Cotton, Shill, Doll, Doraty
L. Conacher, Abel	ld	rd, Clancy, Levinsky
Jenkins, Coulter	rd	ld, Morrell, Day
Gardiner	g	g, Hainsworth

Score—Chicago 3, Toronto 3. Goals—Gottselig, Jenkins and McFadyen for Chicago; Kilrea and Blair for Toronto. Assists—L. Conacher 2, McFadyen and Cook for Chicago; Thoms, Sands and Doraty for Toronto. Referees—G. N. Goodman and J. A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 19—Toronto Maple Leafs and New York Rangers, opponents in the last two Stanley Cup finals, completed the local National Hockey League regular season here Saturday, the locals winning a strenuous and exciting game, 3 to 2. The victory gave the Leafs the series with the Rangers by three wins and three ties, 9 points to 3. The game, which was featured by presentations to King Clancy, resembled a league playoff.

Toronto		Rangers
Boll, Shill, Cotton	lw	rw, W. Cook, Keeling, Dillon
Thoms, Primeau, Blair	c	c, Boucher, Somers, Ripley, Dutkowski
Kilrea, Conacher, Sands, Doraty	rw	lw, F. Cook, Cox, Murdoch
Levinsky, Horner, Id	rd	Seibert, Brennan
Day, Clancy, rd	ld	Johnson, Heller
Hainesworth	g	g, Aitkenhead

Score—Toronto 3, Rangers 2. Goals—Horner, Boll and Doraty for Toronto; Seibert and Dillon for Rangers. Assists—Primeau 3, Horner and Boll for Toronto; Ripley and Murdoch for Rangers. Referees—G. N. Goodman, London, and J. A. Cameron, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 19—Boston Bruins won the battle of nothing in particular from New York Americans in the final National Hockey League game of both teams at Madison Square Garden yesterday evening with both teams disbanding after the game. It was a scoring feast, Boston making nine goals to five for the locals. Fred Hitchman, substituting as manager for Art Ross, was a distinguished success. Percy Jackson, in goal for Americans, had been borrowed from Bruin Cubs for the occasion.

Boston		N. Y. Americans
Siebert, Beattie, Galbraith	lw	
	rw	Himes, Burke, Martin, Picketts
Barry, Stewart, Smillie	c	
	c	Chapman, Conn, L. Jackson
Clapper, Lamb, Oliver	rw	
	lw	McVeigh, Klein, Gracie
Smith, Lane, Id	rd	Dutton, Doran
Shore, Lane, rd	ld	Brydge, Murray
Thompson, g	g	P. Jackson

Score—Boston 9, Americans 5. Goals—Barry 2, Stewart, Lane, Siebert, Shore, Smillie, Beattie, Lamb for Boston; Martin 2, Klein, Burke, Himes for Americans. Assists—Shore 3, Lamb 3, Stewart 2, Clapper, Siebert, Oliver, Smillie for Boston; Conn 3, Gracie 2, Dutton, L. Jackson, McVeigh, Chapman for Americans. Referees—A. G. Smith and G. J. Mallinson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Yale Closes Season By Beating Harvard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 19—Yale closed the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League season, moving into a tie for third place in the standing here Saturday evening by defeating Harvard varsity, 37 to 21. The Eli is tie with Princeton. B. H. Reese Jr. '34 and Capt. E. H. Nikkel '34 led the Yale attack, the former with 15 points and the latter with 11. J. G. Grady '36 played a consistent floor game for the Crimson, scoring 10 points.

Yale		Harvard
Armstrong, De Angelis	lf	rf, Fletcher, Grady
Nikkel, Dickson	rf	lf, Henderson, Comfort, Greeley
Kellogg, Wilson, Kline	c	c, Boys, Morse
Watson, Miles	lg	rf, Ferriter
Reese, Kennedy	rg	lf, Merry, Ernst

Score—Yale 37, Harvard 21. Goals from floor—Reese 7, Nikkel 5, Wilson 2, Miles for Yale; Grady 4, Fletcher 3, Ernst, Boys, Morse for Harvard. Goals from foul—Kline 2, Nikkel, De Angelis, Wilson, Reese, Miles for Yale; Grady 2, Ernst for Harvard. Referee—Brennan. Umpire—Young.

Sporting Around the Hub

SATURDAY night's showing of the "Cruise of the S. S. Arena" was even more brilliant than the opening night exhibition on Friday. More than 9000 spectators jammed their way into the Arena, many standing in the aisles and in the rear of the seats. Sonja Henie, the Norway miss who holds the world figure-skating championship for women, once again was the high light of the evening. Karl Shafer gave an excellent exhibition, the like of which has not been seen in Boston for some time in the men's class.

James L. Madden, the young star of the Boston Skating Club, deserves much credit for his fine work, both in helping prepare the carnival and as a participant. He was in nearly every scene both nights of the exhibition and, no matter what his part, he came through with flying colors.

The spectacular program of racing and fancy skating that will form one of the features of the hockey game between the Bruins and Cubs tomorrow evening at the Boston Garden will include clowns on skates, barrel jumpers and popular amateur speed skaters, a 440-yard and one-mile race for women, and half-mile and two-mile races for men. Loretta Walsh, amateur speed skater, will race against the Alvarez sisters, winners of the Silver Skate Derby held recently at the Arena. Alfy Surette, who won the mile race in the same derby, will do some sensational barrel jumping, and Arthur MacDonald will compete in the two-mile race. The Olympic Skating Club will sponsor the exhibition.

Boston soccer team was eliminated from the National Cup play yesterday afternoon at Lincoln Park before the largest crowd of the season. Pawtucket won the final of a two-game series, 5 to 1, after having won the opener, 3 to 1, at Pawtucket two weeks ago.

Tom Yawkey's rebuilt Red Sox played their first game in the "Grapefruit League" yesterday afternoon at Sarasota and defeated the Detroit Tigers, 7 to 5. Although it was only a fair ball game, the pitching and batting of the local club was very encouraging.

Wally Berger signed his contract yesterday at St. Petersburg, ending the discussion between him and the Braves' president, Judge Fuchs, that had lasted for several days. The terms of the contract were not announced.

Spring practice for the Harvard football candidates begins today. Head Coach Eddie Casey has ordered all men to report at the Dillon Field House for equipment, and it is expected that some light conditioning work in the cage will follow. Practice will be held for about two weeks, or until the spring recess period. On April 9 it will be resumed for two more weeks.

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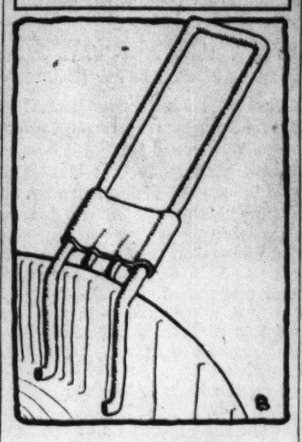
Daily Features

With the Inventors



Handy Handle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS handle, which slips securely into place over the edge of any pan, has many uses in the small kitchen. What a saving of space on a kitchenette stove if our pans had handles only when we needed them. And oven dishes! (U. S. Patent No. 1943585 by N. W. Cummins and J. A. Johnson).

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

275

To all intents and purposes the Indian reverenced the cedar with all sorts of customs, rites and ceremonies. They loved the rosin-like odor which fills the atmosphere about them with aramatic fragrance

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Betty Bee

More Interesting Figures

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHILE statistics may at times be tiresome, some figures are decidedly interesting. Your tolerance being taken for granted, we invite you to come to the hive with Betty Bee and review some of the facts that a statistical examination reveals.

Elsewhere in these stories we have told you that 10,000 trips are required to bring back to the hive one pound of honey. As we look over the hive records we find that on occasion more than 40,000 trips are made to attain this result. Reprovingly we point out this discrepancy to Betty. She only wags her wise little head as if to say:

"Haven't you learned that the number of trips necessary vary with different sources of supply? When we are collecting from the basswood 10,000 trips are sufficient to give us a pound of honey, but it is as unfair to take this figure as a average as it would be to take 40,000. Perhaps if you took some figure in between, say 20,000, you would more nearly approximate the number of trips necessary, throughout the season, to land a pound of honey in the comb."

Betty is a tiny thing. Were you to weigh a pound of bees like Betty you would find that you had in the neighborhood of 4800. Small as they are, these earnest little workers will carry a quarter or more their own weight in nectar. It is not unusual for them to carry a half and even more than their own weight on occasions.

If you have doubts of the day's work performed by Betty we suggest that you walk a half mile from home, shoulder a load half your weight, and carry it back without stopping or setting it down. Repeat this 20 to 30 times and you will have a better appreciation of Betty's pluck and endurance.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Transcript of Remarks

A STENOGRAPHER who had long been unemployed felt that her shorthand skill was being impaired through lack of use. She therefore began attending free lectures and transcribing them for practice. One evening at a bird lecture at the public library, the woman next to her offered to pay for a copy of the talk. From this has grown a profitable business.

She attends banquets, luncheons, lectures on technical subjects, and club meetings, where prominent people are on the program. She is also engaged to be present at clubs when important and decisive debates are to take place, and when a transcript of the remarks of both sides would seem valuable in the minutes. Mrs. Vora S.

Your Camera

The Box Camera

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

TODAY is a photographic age, and the camera, once a luxury, has become a part of our daily life. Last year at the Century of Progress exposition 87 per cent of the exhibits used photography to convey their story.

The camera itself is not the most important factor in the production of pleasing pictures; in fact, about 90 per cent of a good picture is due to the skill employed, and the other 10 per cent may be credited to the instrument.

The box camera is the simplest type in general use today, and is capable, under proper conditions, of producing beautiful results. It is the ideal camera for the beginner, for he may learn through the use of it all that is required in the handling of light, exposure, and composition.

There is a general feeling that unless one has an expensive camera one is greatly handicapped. This is not a fact, for with the more elaborate camera enter conditions which, for the tyro at least, bring added chances of failure. Once the rudiments of photography are mastered, by the use of the simple equipment, it becomes increasingly easy to advance to the more intricate cameras.

The box camera requires no focusing, and in the common type there is but one speed to the shutter, leaving no guesswork in the handling of it. Any of the films used in other cameras can be used in this camera, and the late developments in speed and color sensitiveness insure a definite increase in the number of good pictures.

Nowhere else are the results so pronounced as in the inexpensive cameras. As the amateur learns the value of light and what makes a good picture he will probably desire a more pretentious camera, one with additional adjustments for special occasions, a faster lens, and one more compact and easily carried.

The next article will deal with the mechanical features of the camera.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: It is obvious that the boys who are organizing all those boards down in Washington must be men of letters.

Arkansas Gazette: The best thing about a castle in the air is that it would presumably be tax-free.

Indianapolis Star: Those whose chimneys emit black soot clouds apparently will never learn that grime doesn't pay.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

A MAN'S faith should teach him to love his fellow men, and to have confidence in the future of humanity.—R. W. MACKENNA.

State Flower No. 23

J. Horace McFarland to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York: Rose

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL the world loves a rose; so all the world can understand the choice of New York State for its floral queen. By not specifying any particular variety the Empire State chooses them all, though in ceremonial matters it is usually a hybrid tea rose that is used.

Though there has been no legislative acknowledgment of any floral emblem, New York has been represented by the rose since 1891, at which time a vote was taken among the school children. A majority of 88,414 was obtained over the goldenrod, the rose's nearest rival, which polled 205,402 votes out of 500,318 cast.

By the action of the children, New York was the first State to choose its flower.

Parables of Safed the Sage

Heroes and Heroines

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE came to me a man and a woman, even an Husband and his Wedded Wife, and they said, We are weary one of the other. And I said, Why is it thus? And they said, We have grown commonplace to each other. Once we were to each other an Hero and an Heroine, but now we are neither. And I said, Napoleon did not look heroic to Josephine after she had seen him with his Suspenders hanging down his back; neither did Joan of Arc look heroic when she held her Front Hair in her mouth while she did up her back hair.

And they said, But he was an Hero, and she was an Heroine.

And I said, Heroes and Heroines cannot appear heroic all the time. Cæsar did not look heroic when he had pushed his slippers too far back under the bed, and he had to get down and fish them out with an umbrella; but that be a necessary thing, even to Heroes and Heroines.

And I said to the woman, When the Baby was sick, eight years ago, did not this thine Husband watch with thee day and night?

And she said, He did.

And I said unto the man, When thou hadst lost half they money in a Fool Speculation, did she not stick by thee like a Little Burr, and cheer thee up, and never say, I told thee so?

And he said, It is even so.

And I said, Go down on your knees.

And they knelt.

And I said, Join hands.

And they did so.

And I prayed to God on their behalf, till there came to their eyes tears of Memory and Love.

And I smote them lightly on the back, and I said, I dub thee an Hero; I dub thee an Heroine.

And I sent them forth.

And they lived happily ever afterward.

What They Say

A Thrill

"The biggest thrill you'll ever get in your life will be when you see that you have accomplished a purpose through right thinking." — *Mary Pickford.*

All Are Queens

"Every woman can be a queen in her domestic circle."—*Queen Marie.*

What We Are

"A man's rank in the scale of being is determined by the things he loves and is interested in. What we care about, that we are."—*Dean Inge.*

Headin' for Their First Round-Up

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Richard Huntington, Now Living in Ann Arbor, Mich. (Left), and Tommy Krehbiel, Anaheim, Calif., Ride Merrily Into the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB Today. Be Sure to Put Name, Address, and Other Necessary Details on Each Picture Submitted. $1 Is Paid for Each One Accepted for Publication.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Amen

THE familiar term "Amen" is properly a Hebrew word in English letters and comes from a root *aman*, meaning "to confirm, support, trust, or believe"; so "amen" implies affirmation, or attestation of, or agreement with, what has just been stated (cf. Psalm 106:48: "Let all the people say, Amen").

It may be noted, however, that the word translated "truth" in the phrase, "the God of truth" (Isa. 65: 16) is the same term *amen*.

The word *amen* is also found in the Greek New Testament, and when it occurs at the beginning of a verse, it is commonly rendered "Verily" (Matt. 24:34); while, at the end, it retains its familiar significance of "so be it," "so is it," or "may it be fulfilled."

When the word "Amen" is repeated, as in Neh. 8:6 or in the phrase rendered "Verily, verily" so often in the New Testament (John 5:19 etc.), it has "the force of a superlative . . . 'most assuredly'" (See Brown, Driver, Briggs: "Hebrew Lexicon," p. 52; and Thayer; "Greek Lexicon," p. 32).

In Lighter Vein

Always Work!

An upstate theater has found a safe and sure way to combat the tendency of women to wear the increasingly large hats during the show. Last week the following announcement was projected on the screen:

"The management wishes to spare elderly ladies inconvenience, and suggests that they do not remove their hats."

During each interval after the showing of this announcement there is a distinct commotion while *every* lady removes her hat!

Winged Riches

"'Riches,' said the teacher, "'take unto themselves wings and fly away.' Now, what kind of riches does the writer mean?"

He stared round the class, but only blank looks met his gaze.

"Surely, someone can answer a question like that. You, John," said the teacher, "what kind of riches did the writer mean?"

John hesitated for a moment; then, "Ostriches, sir," he replied.—*Unidentified.*

Alike

Grandma was helping Peggy make out a list of little guests for her holiday party.

"How about the Morton twins?" grandma asked.

"Well, there's no need to ask them both," Peggy answered; "they're 'zactly alike."—*Unidentified.*

Change

The complexity of life in these strange times was impressed on us the other afternoon when we sa.ntered by two gentlemen who were standing on a Fifth Avenue corner, talking.

One of them, as we passed, said to the other, with a frown, "What business was it that you're not in any longer?"—*New Yorker.*

Wisdom From the Back Seat

"What's happened, George?" she asked her husband, who had got out of the car to investigate.

"It's a puncture!"

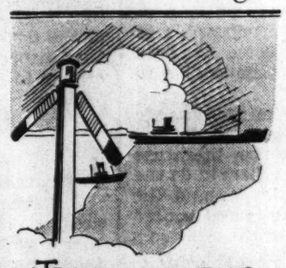
"You ought to have been on the lookout for this," was the helpful remark. "You remember the guide warned you there was a fork in the road."—*Automobilist.*

The Duck Business

"So you run a duck farm. Business picking up?"

"No; picking down." — *Legion Weekly.*

Worth Knowing



TRAFFIC SIGNALS CONTROL THE LINERS AND CARGO BOATS ENTERING AND LEAVING THE PORT OF LONDON

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Oriental Vase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle

MRS. M—— lives in an undistinguished dwelling, and among the worn and mediocre furnishings of her home one is surprised to find a superb Oriental vase resting on the mantel.

"That's the only really beautiful thing I ever owned," she confessed, simply. "When I look at that vase, I forget what else is around."

She was sitting near a window in her home one day, she said, when she saw a large car crash into a Japanese gardener's truck. The gardener clearly had the right of way.

The next day Mrs. M—— noticed in the papers an account of the mishap. It stated that the gardener was being sued for damages to the car. There was apparently no eyewitness to the scene, and the way the accident had been reported by the owner of the car, made the case look very doubtful for the Japanese.

Seeing an opportunity to express justice, Mrs. M—— went to the authorities and verified the gardener's account of the accident, and it was on her testimony that he was fully exonerated from all responsibility for the damage done.

Mrs. M—— turned again to the vase on the mantel. "Some time later," she said, "I received that valuable vase from the gardener, with a little card saying how grateful he was that I had saved him from paying heavy damages which would have ruined his business. The token of his gratitude was belated, he said, because he had sent all the way to Japan for this special vase."

The threadbare rug and patched curtains of the room faded into the background. All that seemed to remain was the joy of Mrs. M—— in this gift of gratitude for a just and kindly act.

Daily Anecdote

Worth It

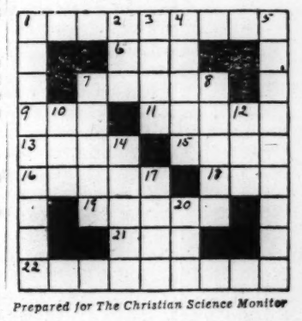
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MME. CALVÉ, the operatic soprano, is ranked as one of the greatest Carmens of all time. She delighted in telling of a visit she once paid to the little village where she was born.

She was strolling through the forest one morning, singing gayly as she went, when she was stopped by one of the village girls, who was apparently struck by the beauty of her voice.

"You ought to sing at our fair," said the maiden. "You would surely get as much as 5 francs!"

Junior Cross-Word No. 131



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Musical instruments.
6—Girl's name.
7—View.
9—Came face to face with.
11—Remaining fragment.
13—Interjection expressing pity.
15—Fine thread.
16—Elevates.
18—"—— Baba" is a character from "Arabian Nights."
19—Exploits.
21—Compass point (abbr.).
22—Largest existing land animals.

Down

1—Jam like preserve of fruit pulp.
2—Woodrow Wilson was born on 28th of this month (abbr).
3—Above.
4—Narrow passageways.
5—Hose.
7—Five parallel lines on which musical characters are written.
8—First name of inventor of the sewing machine.
10—Popular name for college in New Haven, Conn.
12—East St. Louis is on Mississippi River in this State (abbr.).
14—Sloping greatly.
17—Frame of a window.
20—Shrub grown in China, Japan, India, etc., for its leaves.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Soup Bone*

By THE HAGERS

WHILE TRYING TO DISLODGE A STONE, MY SPADE UNEARTHED A MONSTER BONE.
WAY BACK A MILLION YEARS OR MORE, IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A DINOSAUR.
I SOUGHT PROFESSOR WIDGEON'S VIEWS; I KNEW HE'D GIVE ME FURTHER CLUES.
HE PUT IT UNDERNEATH A GLASS; THEN TURNED TO ME AND SAID, "ALAS!
"THIS BONE COMES FROM A MODERN GROUP, A COMMON SPECIES KNOWN AS 'SOUP'!"
THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Racketeers in the Nursery

WHEN children barely able to talk practice wielding revolvers and imitating the stance and accents of the gunman, it seems time for responsible persons to sit up and take notice. More than that—to do something about it!

It has ceased to be funny when, within a few days, it is possible on the streets of a presumably civilized American city to find children probably less than six years old waving toy revolvers and ordering chance passers-by to "stick 'em up!" It is not cute when babies hardly out of their cradles learn to ask for and play with toy revolvers.

There are persons who can shrug at this evidence of juvenile unmorality. "The children don't know that they are doing anything wrong," it is said. No, that's the trouble! And they won't know it is wrong when they grow up. "Oh," say these apologists, "we used to play red Indians and cowboys, robbers and police, and soldiers when we were little, and we didn't turn out so badly." Passing that over with charitable haste, it may be boldly asserted that the parallel is no parallel at all. Those games involved a recognition of some standards of right and wrong. The soldier, or the cowboy, or the policeman, at least, were the heroes of the play, because they were on the side of law and right. The others were recognized as the "villains" because of their unkind intentions.

But the racketeer is a coward. When his standards become the standards of children there is cause for alarm. Honor, integrity, true courage, kindness, fair dealing, respect for the personal security of men, women and children—such things the thug does not understand.

What can be done to combat the racketeer standards? How do children, who are not, as a rule, personally acquainted with racketeers, learn so much of their manners and speech? And why do children, who are essentially good, find such undesirables worthy of imitation? It seems obvious that the gutter press—with its general glorification of the criminal—and the motion pictures—scarcely any one of which is complete without the flourishing of at least one gun—are largely responsible. The radio does not improve matters any. They all lend a glamour and a polish to a business which really possesses neither. Journalistic codes of ethics and the numberless committees to study the motion picture and try to "raise its standards" can be formed until the cows come home, but until glorifying the thug ceases to be profitable neither the press nor the motion pictures will change their tactics.

Then what can be done? This can be done: Parents, teachers, clergymen, professional and business people of decency can see to it (if they will!) that children, at least, no longer have their minds muddied by such false pictures and false standards. It must be plainly recognized that children educate one another, and that even though the smaller children do not read the newspapers or attend the motion pictures, they form their ideas and ideals by watching older children, who may do both of those things. While it would be impossible to prevent every child being subjected to these unfortunate influences, it is not impossible to counteract them in large part.

If literature of a sort and motion pictures are so influential in persuading youth to do and say the *wrong* thing—why not use literature and motion pictures to persuade them to do the *right* thing? Why not fill the homes and the schools with really good magazines and books? Why not show motion pictures of the right sort in the schools—and in the theaters, too, if possible? Perhaps it will cost something to do all this. What of it? Is it not worth it?

It often is remarked that nations are strangely obtuse in spending large sums for war, but virtually nothing for peace. It is equally true that communities spend large sums to try to enforce the law, but very little to inspire respect for or understanding of right standards. But it is more than a matter of expenditure. It is a matter of individual responsibility. It rests particularly with parents and teachers to combat with all the force—and wile—at their command the gangster influence in their own homes and schoolrooms. It should be made clear that racketeer standards are not merely unmoral, but wholly unsatisfactory, financially, socially, or spiritually.

NIRA Crossing the Ice

JUDGING from current criticisms of the policies and effects of the Administration's recovery program, one might conclude that it had reached a crucial stage. The President and General Johnson themselves have been frankly numbered among the severest critics, and the most constructive. Public criticism comes from many sources and on many grounds; some of it holds that NIRA has delayed recovery.

Political bloodhounds especially are hot on NIRA'S trail. Though recovery is not a partisan matter, they spot every defect and attempt to drive it in as a partisan wedge. Consumers complain that prices go up faster than their purchasing power increases. "Big Fellows" among the industries patiently wait for the effects of recovery to lift them out of their slump. "Little Fellows" declare that they are being crushed by measures calculated primarily to help big business. Farmers and cotton planters, after spending the Government money they received from slaughtered pigs and plowed-under cotton, wonder whether Government can permanently curtail production. Many citizens question whether economic laws are subject to Government control.

The President envisages NIRA's reform of business and industrial organization as permanent. The "Old Guard" of industry is warned that this is its last chance to clean house or face permanent Government regulation and regimentation. One commentator warns NIRA not to expect immediate economic miracles, but to prepare for the long pull.

Is NIRA at the crossing-of-the-ice stage—and is the ice thin? Perhaps the most hopeful sign on the horizon is the nation-wide ferment of interest. Perhaps the vigor of the discussion at the moment merely indicates that the plan is undergoing the correctives of experience. Progress often comes thus.

Whatever the outcome, the plan represents honest effort, worthy of the support it is receiving, and cannot be harmed by constructive criticism. Mere political assault is another matter and will be promptly and properly identified as what it is—a short-sighted effort to rob the Administration of any credit that may come to it with recovery.

Stock Owning Increases

IT MIGHT be thought that as a result of the depression there would have been a marked falling off in the number of stockholders in the United States. The national income has been halved. Hence an offhand conclusion would be that owners of stock, called upon by the stress of events to raise cash, would have been liquidating their holdings. This at least is the lesson of past recessions. Prosperity returned with American industry held in a few hands which were strong enough not only to weather the economic storm but also to buy the holdings of distressed owners.

Just the contrary has been the case in this depression. A tabulation recently prepared by the New York Times enumerates the changes of ownership of 217 principal corporations in the United States and Canada. The number of stockholders for 1931 was 9,118,514, a rise of 14.5 per cent over 1930. From 9,118,514, the total jumped to 9,781,451, in 1932, or an advance of 7.27 per cent. And last year the number of stockholders was 9,688,447, the first setback, and then less than 1 per cent.

What is the explanation of this phenomenon? The conclusion hardly needs pointing by the statisticians. Investment has been encouraged at the expense of speculation. A premium has been put upon it by the collapse of speculation. The plungers needed a big floating supply of stock to play with. When the crash came, this stock sought refuge in private strong boxes, and has been accumulating there with the gradual tapering off of stock market activity.

This does not, of course, explain the enlargement of ownership. Past depressions also show that stock ownership passes from speculators to investors. But the switch has been from strong men to strong men—from the near sighted to the far sighted. The present dispersion, however, has been accompanied by an increase in the number of owners.

The spread of ownership in this manner gives halt to the soap-box legend that the country is fast falling into the possession of the few. Corporate ownership at least is becoming more and more the concern of the many. That in itself is helpful in developing a stable society. Control of the many, however, will remain only in the potential stage unless stockholders are alert in the fulfillment of their new duties. As controllers, they should control. In fact it has been their dereliction of duty that has caused the state to encroach more and more upon their functions. As Berle and Means said, in their classic "The Modern Corporation and Private Property," the most fundamental change in the conduct of business in the 1920's was the change of ownership from an active to a passive rôle which came about as a result of the dispersion of corporate ownership. Further dispersion only accentuates the need for owners to exercise more active control.

Drums in the Jungle

OVER lush, reedy reaches of the Congo the speaking drums sound. Across muddy bayous, up lazy tributaries their stuttering accents rumble. Through jungle clearings where bronzed figures pause in listening attitudes, past rotting river docks, among trade goods on mildewed shelves—reaching the ears and quickening the interest of stolid white factors—their message rolls through the Belgian Congo, permeating that vast jungle land in the heart of Africa with the insistent throbbing which says to native ears as clearly as the spoken word: "A new king reigns."

And far away in a tidy little kingdom a young man takes oath of fidelity to the Belgian Constitution and becomes King of the Belgians, amid a spectacle of regal grandeur. Leopold III ascends the throne.

To the Continental thought it is the customary thing. But to the dark-skinned brethren of the jungle do the speaking drums pound out the story with a questioning tone? Leopold? Was it not another Leopold who avidly exploited the natural resources of the region with such cruelty and disregard for the lives of the natives that the enterprise became an international scandal?

Then came Albert. The drums change their tempo. King Albert had an understanding heart. His reign brought justice to the natives, sanctuary for the big game, a measure of wise development of the country's resources.

And now comes a new Leopold. The drums throb insistently, demanding response. How will the Congo fare under this new ruler? The echoes bring no answer; but the white factors finger their old newspapers with assurance, and read of the great interest Leopold III has already shown in the colony. Twice has he visited it. Only last year, with Princess Astrid, he followed a long itinerary through the Congo, drafting a full report of agricultural, industrial and commercial conditions. And what is this he says in his address from the throne:

> For some years past I have been especially attached to the study of colonial problems. As that genial sovereign to whom we owe the Congo so well understood, the solutions that are demanded are closely bound up with the grandeur of our country. I shall give them all my attention.

Perhaps something in the factors' manner is conveyed by subtle currents to the manipulators in jungle clearings. The drums take on a more hopeful ring. Their tempo increases. In thatched huts bronzed figures relax from listening attitudes and take up homely duties. The drums throb into silence. Dawn and hope spring high over the jungle.

Maine Asks PWA to Harness Tides

RESIDENTS on thousands of farms in Maine are hopefully awaiting word from Washington that the proposed Cooper Tidal Dam project has been approved by officials in charge of allotting federal public works money. A $60,000,000 loan is being sought for the work. The proposal, which would harness the tides in Passamaquoddy Bay for the production of electricity, has been hanging fire since October, and residents of Eastport, where the work would center, feel that it is "now or never" for them.

This engineering project, by which the Atlantic's surge would be converted into electrical energy, would produce vast amounts of hydroelectric power at rates that, it is estimated, would be considerably less than those charged at present. This would release the sums so saved for farm improvements and generally better living standards. Not only would some 8000 men be employed on the project itself, but it is believed that throngs of tourists would be attracted by the spectacle of the Atlantic Ocean in harness. This would bring business to Maine residents, for the visitors would require food and lodging, and might be depended upon to buy farm produce and other articles in considerable quantities from roadside stands and shops.

Prosperity for these hard-pressed farmers would have far-reaching benefits. Not only would it bring new cheer to Maine's rural communities, but it would help business generally by restoring the buying power of a portion of the population which has long labored courageously under adverse economic conditions. For these reasons the Cooper Tidal Dam project merits wide support.

The Casual Day

H. H. writes to inform us that, after reading a recent editorial, he has founded a Society for the Protection of Words. By the unanimous vote of the members of the society he has been elected president thereof, and, in response to his own pressing request, he will discharge the duties of chairman, secretary, and treasurer, all of which, alas, are strictly honorary posts. The only member of the society is H. H., and the only word which has so far applied for protection is "classical."

* * *

H. H. tells us, that after carefully examining the usage to which the word "classical" is exposed in modern society, he has come to the conclusion that this case should arouse the indignation of all right-thinking men and women.

* * *

The term "classical" is forced by contemporary writers to work overtime on behalf of words with which it has no family connection, and which are thus enabled to disport themselves at leisure, unused, in the dictionary. He asserts (with ill-concealed distress) that he has encountered the phrase "a classical first night," employed to designate a première at the theater. "Classical" means, or ought to mean, "simple," "direct," "straightforward," "unornamented," "stripped of irrelevant decorations." None of these terms applies to a first night, where the audience crams on as many irrelevant decorations as it can buy, borrow, or acquire on the hire-purchase system.

* * *

Calming himself with a great effort, he states that he has seen Shakespeare described as "a classical author." At the top of his voice, and in three languages, he asseverates (or says) that Shakespeare is not "classical," but "romantic."

* * *

H. H. finally begs or supplicates all words which are subject to ill-usage to rally round under the banner of the S. P. W., where they will be hospitably entertained, set upon their feet, have the bloom brushed off them, and be as right as ninepence. (A subsidiary branch for the Protection of Metaphors is in contemplation.)

SOCIOLOGY

Leander is an alley cat
Who sometimes asks for bread,
But do you think he's sorry when
He's given shrimps instead?

He's grateful for his provender
And purrs a daily pleasure.
To earn one's mice, of course, is nice,
But so are shrimps and leisure!

E. E. C. S.

THE CASUAL WEEK

Already robins have been found; the baseball teams are now in training; one hears the hurdy-gurdy's sound which means of course that winter's waning. The income tax is due and some at least who pay (you hear them say it) are glad to put the tax check through and grateful that they have to pay it. The Ford plant takes the lead once more and puts a new plan into action. It shortens hours and pays men more, producing widespread satisfaction. In Washington a special board is formed to study aviation. The nation hopes with one accord 'twill air all air-mail operation. P. W.

Despite an urgent appeal from their Government, certain Italian bondholders seem most reluctant to claim the fortunes that await them in the national treasury. Premiums have been awarded on the bonds these persons hold and all the Government wants them to do is accept the money.... No, not reject, accept.... Such is their reluctance, in fact, that the Government has had to brand further failure to come forward as "inexcusable negligence." The appeal now is to the citizens' patriotism. If this be patriotism, say we, why not make the most of it?

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Provocative International News

Last of three articles on the Part of the Daily Press in Promoting Peace or Fomenting War. Excerpts from an address delivered by Mr. Abbot at Yale University, under the auspices of the Paul Block Foundation

JOURNALISTS are by no means blind to the danger of propaganda in the press, especially in news relating to foreign affairs. Various attempts have been made by members of the craft to correct it, none of which has gone very far. Yet I am confident that in the last ten years, so far as the American press is concerned, there has been a distinct change for the better in the type of men to whom has been committed the delicate task of foreign correspondent.

It was just about a decade ago that I began studying this matter, and I recall that in one of the chief capitals of Europe, a city and country terribly afflicted by economic disaster which had followed on the heels of the war, I found a young correspondent of a great middle western paper who told me that the proprietors of the paper had impressed upon him the desirability of getting away from what he called the heavy stuff of reconstruction and economic rehabilitation, and to get some good snappy stories about impoverished aristocrats, men and women, who became gamblers, criminals, or women of the street. I don't believe that sort of thing goes on any longer.

The group of men who represent the newspapers of the United States in Europe are men of cultivation and a high sense of personal responsibility. The flood of news from Europe to our papers is steadily increasing. It deals with everything—political situations, economic conditions, the relationships existing between countries, business, social, literary, art. I do not believe that there is a single American journalist who is under instructions, expressed or implied, to send information which would be of an irritating or a provocative nature. Nevertheless, in the run of the day's news, this character of correspondence cannot be wholly omitted. The newspaper men themselves in their effort to check it have formed world organizations, not of a disciplinary but of an advisory character. There was talk in the International Federation of Journalists of the establishment of an international court of honor, the purpose of which would be to investigate cases which might occur of biased and hurtful news, to expose them, and the part the individual correspondent might play in distributing it. I do not believe this plan would work out. A vastly better plan has had its nucleus in the effort to take journalists into different countries in order that they might see and judge for themselves of conditions, and understand better the nature of the news that the foreign correspondent was sending in.

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In 1927 there was held at Geneva, under the auspices of the League of Nations, a Conference of Journalists of all lands. It was well attended, but quite early in its sessions it became apparent that the chief subject which would be considered was the property rights in news, a point upon which the great press associations were deeply interested. Prior to the Conference I had been able to present to its chairman, the late Lord Burnham, owner and editor of the London Telegraph, my plea that some action be taken for the purpose of checking as far as possible the tendency of the press to print international news which might have a tendency to create antagonisms between nations. As not infrequently happens in conferences of this sort, the more material issues so monopolized the attention of the conferees that they barely got to the point of discussing this one at all. Two resolutions only touched on the subject in which I was interested. They urged that newspapers and press associations avoid disseminating news or articles likely to cause international ill will.

Another and later Conference was held in 1932 in Geneva, this one being technically a Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, but in which a committee considered the Coöperation of the Press in the Organization of Peace. Here again the more material considerations received the chief attention. Yet one line in the report made by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood expresses the feeling which was growing up as to how to correct the evil of provocative and irritating news: "The best remedy for false and tendencious news is the fullest and freest supply of news." This is the theory upon which much of the later discussion of this evil has been based. The Conference in Madrid in 1933 was convened "to consider whether concrete proposals could be made with regard to certain of the recommendations submitted by the press organizations consulted by the League of Nations on the 'means of combating the spread of false information which might threaten to disturb the peace of the world and the good understanding between nations.'"

Again, the rapid distribution through press bureaus of exact information was set up as the only defense against, or remedy for, the evil. It did, however, recognize by implication that this might not be a complete remedy, and it requested the Council of the League of Nations to consider whether a proposal for a historical study of the effects of news on national feeling in possible crises should not be referred for examination to the League of Nations organization for intellectual coöperation. As yet no action has been taken on this suggestion by the League.

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A study, therefore, of all that has been done officially by international organizations ends in the conclusion that the one material advance has been the recognition by governments that the spread of false information by newspapers is indeed a very grave menace to peace and good feeling between nations. With the exception of the purely ethical suggestion made at Geneva that newspapers should refrain from the publication of tendencious and irritating news, and the suggestion by the Madrid Conference of a careful investigation to be made by the Committee on Intellectual Coöperation of the League, nothing specific has been done to meet the exigency.

Apparently many newspapers and spokesmen of newspapers are inclined to think that the removal of any governmental authority over the press, such as censorship, licensing of journalists, suppression of full information as to international affairs, would completely correct this evil. I do not believe that in that is an adequate remedy. We still have to cope with the control of papers by munitions firms, by politicians having ambitious national schemes to advance, by individuals ready to increase the circulation of their newspapers even at the expense of bringing on a war.

The main defense against these malign influences must be enlightened public sentiment influencing the responsible individuals. Wide publicity of all facts bearing upon the ownership and direction of newspapers would help.

I think that the danger which at one time seemed to lurk in the employment of immature and often irresponsible youths as correspondents in countries occupying delicately strategic positions is pretty well done away with. Newspaper owners and editors are steadily selecting a higher type of man to represent them in foreign lands. But basically and fundamentally the successful implantation in the mind of a newspaper owner of a proper sense of the high responsibility that attaches to him in his capacity of the chronicler of international events, and the interpreter of foreign affairs to his own readers, will prove the surest way of making the newspaper a great agency for peace, instead of a sinister stimulation to war.

Roosevelt Breasts Flood of Criticism

An Intimate Message From Washington

FROM THE MONITOR'S WASHINGTON BUREAU,
1287 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING, March 19

WE HAVE just finished the most un-Rooseveltian week since March 4, 1933. Perhaps it was just what the country, the Congress and the White House needed. For the first time, in a really serious way, the floodgates of criticism opened. President Roosevelt bowed his head while the condemnatory editorial clippings came down. Colonel Lindbergh's tart fusillade with Secretary Dern, followed by his modest, confident, and triumphant appearance before the Senate Post-Office Committee, was the seventh wave in the tide of popular doubt and disapproval over the air-mail episode.

Two distinct trends seem to be operative in the country. On the one hand, spring has arrived in most sections and the expected business upturn is well under way. The stock market has not yet gone a-booming, and it appears to be the Administration's intention to keep that balloon firmly attached to the ground.

If a wild looking boom should start, on the strength of the favorable indices, presumably some further big, bad wolf would emerge from the White House, to prevent a speculative orgy. Experience has shown that the wolf doesn't have to be very big nor very bad to scare the market down again. Most of the Administration's hopes about early spring recovery seem to be fairly well confirmed. The usual statistics are nearly all favorable. On this hand, therefore, President Roosevelt and his allies have all that they desire.

But there is a seamy side to the new Easter frock. Almost in proportion as business gets better, business men get less willing to coöperate under the NRA and labor feels more in the mood for striking. Industrialists have forgotten that they themselves asked for NRA. Labor knows that on a rising market is the time to strike. Congress is in its usual mid-session mood of uproar and insubordination. To make things worse, the air-mail tangle has got into further snarls every time an Administration hand tried to unravel it.

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In short, it's typical spring weather in Washington, with the sun of business recovery peeping from its corner of the sky, while blustery clouds chase around, and drop dampening showers upon us. Fundamentally, we know that the clouds will roll away as they always do, and that after President Roosevelt has compromised and bargained with Congress he'll get through a reasonably satisfactory administration program.

In fact, a good share of his program is already through Congress and ready for action. But some terrific battles remain to be fought. Two stand out from the rest, one negative and one positive. The President must preserve all he can of the economy program contained in his "regular" budget, and he hopes to obtain tariff bargaining authority.

Don't overlook just how used Mr. Roosevelt is to legislative adversity. He had precious little besides that at Albany; with a hostile majority and a continual compromise. Recall that he has been at his best when expectations are least and his critics are hemming him in most severely.

* * *

And a rocky road certainly opens up from now until that day—in May or June—when Congress goes home to its hustings. The calendar of important measures is not meager, for it includes: the tax bill, the tariff resolution, the independent offices bill with its veterans' payment addenda, the treaty navy measure and appropriations, air-mail legislation, CWA and other emergency financing, home loan refinancing, the intermediate credit banks bill, the stock and commodity exchange regulations bills, the communications bill.

Now three or four items on this calendar hold seeds of immense delay—if Congress wishes. And, it being election year, local interests have particularly to be served, which brings silver and sugar into the picture. These blocs, oddly enough, are very similar, even geographically. Their methods are identical and so are some of their lobbyists. In both cases Administration spokesmen have been comically tactless.

* * *

A frank young man from the Department of Agriculture told a congressional committee that the beet sugar industry should be tapered off. He must have been a *very* young man. And Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr. actually announced that some of the silver advocates might have financial interests involved! To say which was a tribute to Henry Jr.'s political innocence. As a result of both gaffs, the usual logrolling combination in Congress is aroused and ready to go down the line for sugar and silver, and it will take all the President's discipline to prevent deep dips into the subsidy bin.

But Mr. Roosevelt plugs along. With an amazing and unprecedented display of executive insouciance, he announces plans for a week's fishing trip off Florida, in Vincent Astor's yacht, while Congress is in session. If you can get away with all that, say the political wiseacres, you can get away with anything.

Erwin D. Canham